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THE



INDIANA BULLETIN

... OF ...

Charities and Correction.

QUARTER ENDING APRIL 30, 1897.



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ERNEST BICKNELL, Secretary.



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Twenty-Ninth
Quarter.

STATE HOUSE,
Indianapolis.

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JUNE, 1897.
TWENTY-NINTH QUARTER.

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FIFTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE, November 11, 12, 13, 1896.

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PREFACE.

Richmond was the place selected for the Fifth Annual State Conference of Charities and Correction, and the wisdom of the selection was shown in the most gratifying manner when the date for the Conference arrived. The opening meeting was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, 1896. Three sessions were held on Thursday and two on Friday, making six sessions in all. The interest shown by the citizens of Richmond was highly complimentary to the officers of the Conference. Attendance upon the sessions was probably larger than at any of the meetings of preceding Conferences.

The proceedings of the Conference, which occupy the following pages, will be found incomplete. Although it has been necessary to condense the papers and discussions, a careful effort has been made to preserve those parts which are most important and most necessary to reflect the essential thought of the speakers and the spirit of the discussions. Both papers and discussions will be found worthy of a careful reading from first to last. The intelligent and progressive spirit of the public officers and private citizens who attend these annual meetings promise well for the future of charitable and correctional work in Indiana.

The Sixth Annual Conference will be held in the city of Evansville during the month of October, 1897. Steps have already been taken to insure an interesting program and a successful meeting.

OPENING SESSION.

Wednesday Evening, November 11.

The Fifth Annual Indiana Conference of Charities and Correction convened in the First Presbyterian Church, in Richmond, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, November 11, 1896.

After prayer by the Rev. L. J. Naftzger, Hon. James S. Ostrander, Mayor of the city of Richmond, was introduced and in a short address warmly welcomed the Conference delegates and presented them with the "freedom of the city." At the close of his address Mayor Ostrander introduced the Hon. Charles E. Shiveley, State Senator from Wayne County, who added other words of welcome to those already spoken. Senator Shiveley, continuing, spoke of the work of the Conference and its principles. In part his address was as follows:

SENATOR SHIVELEY'S ADDRESS.

I believe to-night if you were to ask the people of our city the object of this Conference, they would say: "I suppose they are going to try to collect some money off the people of Richmond, to give to the poor." I had a half idea of that myself. My first impression of it was that I was going to be asked for a dollar. I find, however, that I was much mistaken. I find that instead of collecting money and giving it to those who haven't got it, you are fighting against that very policy. I find that the ablest speakers and those most advanced in thought and action in these meetings positively advise against the giving of money. Your principle seems to be that absolutely no money shall be given to the paupers or the poor of this country, but that an opportunity shall be given to those who are unfortunate, who are needy and who are in distress, to earn money and the necessities of life. This is the idea, I find, of those who have given much thought to this subject, and I really feel a little flattered to think that I had an idea in common with those who have given this matter so much consideration. I have always opposed, in season and out of season, the giving of alms at the back door of our residences. That sounds harsh to some people. I have been met in my own household by a good wife whose heart always goes out to the unfortunate, with "Why, everybody ought to be fed." But that very army of tramps, to fight against which organized conferences of this kind

are called into being—that very army exists because of the sentimental idea that the man who calls at the back door must be fed. I have always believed that the best service you could render to the unfortunate and distressed was to give them an opportunity to work for the living they are entitled to in this world. If a person walks into the office and asks for alms it is a pleasant thing to go down into our pockets and give something. The person who indulges in it always feels the better for it. But when you stop to think of the injury you are doing to that person; when you stop to think that perhaps you are destroying the manhood of the man who stands before you, then it is that a different phase of this question is presented. If to that man we would say: "I cannot give you money, but I will give you an opportunity to earn money," we would assist in raising him from the plane of a beggar to that of the true stature of a man, which God intended he should occupy.

But there are other questions that I wanted to talk to you briefly about to-night. I believe we could do much good by getting our Congressmen interested in the fact that we have enough unfortunate people in this country to take care of and don't want any more from foreign countries. It is a pity that all people cannot comprehend the fact that the statistics of our country show that whenever an era of good times approaches in this country, then it is that the paupers and the criminal classes of all the foreign countries commence to pour into the United States. We have at this time a fair prospect of good times, and you will find, if you will pay attention to the reports, that in the next year or two the emigration to our country will begin to increase, and that it will not consist of the better elements of the foreign countries, but of the pauper and criminal elements, and we will be expected to care for them.

I want to pay some recognition to a statement in the last report of the Board of State Charities. The statement was that the last Legislature had probably done more, taken a longer stride, toward placing our benevolent institutions upon a proper footing, by providing non-partisan boards of control, than any Legislature that had preceded it in the history of the State. But I believed then, and I believe now, that our benevolent and correctional institutions should be put under what I term bi-partisan boards; not non-partisan, but bi-partisan. I believe that the board that controls each one of the benevolent institutions and the prisons and correctional institutions should be composed of four members, two from each of the dominant political parties. The bill for what is known as non-partisan control was determined upon in caucus. I had prepared a bill of my own before the Legislature met, and I contended that all the institutions of this State should go under these bi-partisan boards. But King Caucus said that that bill should be changed, and after a long discussion it was so decided. Even then we were compelled to surrender the prisons, and let them go, as they had in the past, to the party that claimed the spoils, usually called the victors. In drafting that bill I attempted to insist that politics should not have anything to do with the institutions. I feel that it has succeeded a little beyond my expectations. It has succeeded so well that I have drawn down on my head the criticism that I stood in the attitude of the mugwump—that I had failed to turn into places of pay and con-

venience those people who were entitled to them. I have borne this criticism with a good deal of patience, because I believe that the best interests of the institutions have been subserved by that bill. I believe that the same kind of a bill should govern our prisons, and I am going to attempt in the coming Legislature to see what can be done in that line.

I have already talked to you longer than I expected, but there are many other subjects I would like to speak about. I would like to tell you how we take care of the poor in this city, and we think we do it pretty well, and how we look after fallen humanity here, and we think we do that pretty well. I want to say to you, my friends from a distance, that you are most welcome here, if for no other reason than that of the cause you represent. That would be a sufficient guarantee of your being citizens of the highest and noblest type. I thank you for your kind attention.

RESPONSES TO WELCOMING ADDRESSES.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: Senator Shiveley does not need to refer to the report of the Board of State Charities for commendation. All of us know how much we owe to him for the action he took in the Senate. What he did in the caucus we don't know much about, but we do know what he did on the floor of the Senate, and we shall never cease to be grateful to him. It gives us a great deal of pleasure to come to Richmond. The committee that went from this city two and a half years ago to Terre Haute brought a very strong and hearty invitation to the Conference to come to Richmond, but they were so kind as to give up in favor of Fort Wayne. When I think how this Conference began, what a small and hesitating little body it was, how the program was all prepared by one man—he had to be all the different committees rolled into one—and then look upon this great gathering to-night, I feel proud of the people of Indiana. The Conference is growing every year. We are getting new friends and the old friends don't drop out. I sincerely hope, dear friends of Richmond, that the Conference may do you some little of the good that it did us in Fort Wayne a year ago. We have felt it in every department of charitable work since that time. I thank you very heartily in the name of the delegates for the welcome you have given us this evening.

Mr. W. C. Ball: The object of this Conference is a very specific and a very certain thing. It is that the public money—your money—may be so expended that the least amount of it will go the farthest. The problem of poverty is an unsolved one as yet, but we are getting at it. This Conference is just in that line. Three years ago this Conference was held in my town (Terre Haute), and it did a great deal of good. All charitable work requires the assistance of everybody in order to accomplish much of anything. Careless giving is harmful giving. We are giving away a great deal of money and doing a great deal of harm. The object of organized charity is first to see that all in actual need are helped, and, second, to see that that help is so given as to put the person in the way of supporting himself. We have a Society for Organizing Charity in our place. It is a clearance house for the charity work of the town. I make a deposit with the Secretary of that

Society, generally \$5. A person comes to me and starts to tell a story, and the greatest fraud can tell the greatest lies. Almost anybody would purchase peace by giving money. What I do is to say to the applicant for assistance: "I hope you are telling the truth. I haven't the time to investigate this story, but here is a check for fifty cents. We have a person hired to hear these stories, and you go over there and tell the Secretary this story, and if he thinks it is all right he will give you fifty cents." At the end of the year I close up the account and start afresh. I have been doing that for three years. During that time I suppose I have given a hundred of these checks, and not a single one of them has ever been drawn.

President Timothy Nicholson was introduced and delivered the annual presidential address as follows:

THIRTY YEARS OF STRUGGLE.

(President Timothy Nicholson.)

A look at the Past and a glance at the Present.

"One soweth and another reapeth. * * * Others have labored and ye are entered into their labor."

So spake the Divine Teacher to His disciples as He sat by Jacob's well; and so has it ever been, in the Physical, Mental and Spiritual World. In no other way can there be growth and progress. As we are reaping what others faithfully sowed, so should we sow bountifully and labor wisely for the next generation. While it is better to press on toward the goal than to dwell too much upon the past, a backward look at what has already been accomplished may increase our faith and courage and stimulate to greater exertion. As an introduction to the program of this Fifth Annual State Conference of Charities, it seems proper to refer to the first organized efforts to expose and correct some of the most glaring defects and evils connected with our State and County Institutions. Previous to 1865 several reformatory measures had been adopted in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, but for some cause little attention had been given to such matters in Indiana. A few Christian philanthropists individually saw the need; and "to will was present with them, but how to perform they found not."

In 1866—thirty years ago—the Representative body of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends appointed a committee of six—three of whom are still active members of that committee—"to organize a system for the reformation of juvenile offenders and the improvement of prison discipline."

It was believed that the jails and penitentiaries in our State were badly managed; that inhuman punishments were often inflicted upon the convicts in the State Prison; that many of the jails were filthy and otherwise unfit for the confinement of human beings; that, in their construction, little attention had been given to providing for the separating of juvenile and first offenders from the more desperate and hardened criminals, and that in some of them there was no provision for the proper separation of the sexes. So little thought had been given to such matters by the public that the committee found it very difficult

to awaken much interest in the subject. However, after several years of persistent and aggressive work, by which some of the more shameful abuses were exposed to the public, the Governor and some members of the Legislature were induced to investigate a few of the glaring evils complained of; and, slowly, but surely, one step after another was gained, until now the condition of our State and County Institutions—imperfect as they still are—compares favorably with that of the majority of our Northern and Western States.

The efforts of this committee hastened, if indeed they did not procure, the establishment of the Boys' Reformatory at Plainfield and the Woman's Prison and Girls' Reformatory in Indianapolis, and the correction of many abuses in the prisons, the Central Insane Hospital and the County Infirmaries; and it was largely, if not chiefly, through the influence of this committee that the Legislature of 1888-89 enacted a law creating a Board of State Charities, to have advisory care of all the State and County Institutions, with authority to thoroughly inspect them, and to investigate any complaints or charges that might be made concerning their management.

This Board consists of six persons, appointed by the Governor, three from each of the two largest political parties, the Governor being *ex officio* President of the Board.

The following extracts from the annual reports of that committee of Friends will give a clearer insight into the work and the results apparently arising therefrom.

The first report, in 1867, after referring to the petitions to the Legislature in 1866-67 for some reformation in prison discipline and the establishment of a Reform School for juvenile offenders, and personal interviews with members of the Legislature, says:

"In reference to the management of the State Prisons, no efficient steps for reform have been taken. We are satisfied, from recent personal examinations of one of the State Prisons, that they are not conducted upon the best principles and that very little effort for the moral and religious improvement of the convicts is being made. An excellent law, however, for the establishment of a Reform School for juvenile offenders was passed and fifty thousand dollars appropriated to erect the necessary buildings."

From the report of 1868:

"We have taken measures to inquire into the condition of prisons in Indiana, and one of our members has visited the State Prison at Jeffersonville. The result of our inquiries has strengthened and confirmed the opinion that our whole prison system needs reformation. The County Jails are, in the great majority of cases, built with reference to security only. They are small, badly ventilated and lighted and totally unfit for the habitation of men. We need not discuss these points, as it will be readily seen that the boy or young man, perhaps in prison for the first trivial offense, should not be incarcerated with old, hardened offenders, to be schooled in crime."

Our State Prisons need to be converted into schools for reformation rather than for punishment. As our State Constitution says: "The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice."

We believe that, with a proper system, a large proportion of prisoners

might be reformed and returned to society, useful citizens, instead of, as at present, being worse and more hardened.

In the next year, 1869, the report was long and very important.

We quote: "Our investigations led us to believe that much corruption and wickedness existed in the State Prison at Jeffersonville, and that our County Jails were generally disgraceful to an enlightened and Christian people. After bringing these subjects through the newspapers before the people, we called a meeting at Indianapolis of prominent citizens from different parts of the State at the commencement of the session of the Legislature. A petition was prepared by that meeting asking the Legislature to radically change our prison system and provide for the erection of a Woman's Prison and Girls' Reformatory. These petitions were largely circulated throughout the State for signatures, and they were afterwards presented to the Legislature. One of our members and Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit—a man of great experience in prison matters, and who came to Indianapolis at our request—were permitted, by a concurrent resolution of the two houses, to address the Legislature on the subjects embraced in the petitions.

We also prepared a bill embodying a plan for remodeling the prison system of the State, by placing the prisons under the control of one central board, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The majority of the members of the Legislature's committees on prisons were excellent men; and they visited both State Prisons and made a more thorough inspection of them than had probably ever been made before. The result was the bringing to light at the Southern Prison an amount of cruelty, licentiousness (with women prisoners), corruption and other wickedness more terrible than had been conceived, much of it of a nature too revolting for publication.

Anticipating the exposure, the Warden had resigned and a new Warden and Director appointed, under whose administration the condition of affairs was totally changed by substituting kindness for cruelty and decency for licentiousness.

The bill for a Woman's Prison and Girls' Reformatory was passed by that Legislature, but the bill for the proposed reform system was defeated in the House after having passed the Senate.

The report for 1870 refers to the great improvement in the management of the Southern Prison. "We only need to contrast the institution as formerly conducted with its present condition to prove the practicability of a system of kindness and humanity and its great advantages over the harsh and rigorous treatment which heretofore prevailed. The House of Refuge at Plainfield is succeeding admirably and accomplishing a good work; and the one for girls in connection with the Woman's Prison will be completed this fall. We are glad that the subject of reform in our prison system is receiving the attention of many of our Christian citizens. A national Prison Congress is to be organized in Cincinnati this fall, which we cannot doubt will accomplish great good." In passing, it is well to state this expectation has been abundantly realized. The Congress was organized and has been in various sections of the country annually held ever since. The last meeting was held a few weeks ago in Milwaukee. For many years ex-President Hayes was President of the Association. Since his death, in 1893, R. Brinkerhoff, a veteran mem-

ber of the Ohio State Board of Charities, has been its President. The able papers and the pointed and instructive discussions in each annual meeting are printed in an octavo volume, sometimes containing about four hundred pages, making a very valuable, up-to-date addition to the already numerous works on penology.

To resume our history: In 1871, previous to the meeting of the Legislature, the committee called another meeting at Indianapolis of a few citizens who had manifested a lively interest in the subject under discussion. Another petition to the Legislature was prepared, praying, first, for a Board of Supervisors (upon which there shall be at least two women), with authority to inspect and watch over the prisons, reformatories and benevolent institutions of the State, to report all abuses which may exist to the Governor, who shall have power to suspend any officer or director upon the recommendation of said Board, and the members to serve without compensation for their services except their necessary expenses. Second, for the improvement of our County jails, so that the younger shall be separated from the older and hardened, and that male and female prisoners be kept separate. Third, to take the initiatory steps for the erection of an intermediate prison for the young and for first offenders, where proper reformatory measures can be used with a view to the abandonment of the Jeffersonville prison, which is wholly unfit for use, and the sending of the older and hardened criminals to the Michigan City prison.

The report further says: "The sudden disruption of the Legislature prevented any action upon these petitions; but we believe the labor has not been lost, but that seed has been sown which will ultimately bring forth fruit," and closes with an allusion to the disastrous effects of the partisan management of the State institutions by the removal of the officers by every change in the political character of the Legislature.

The 1873 report informs that the committee again presented the above-named petitions to the Legislature, with prepared bills for the needed legislation; that they were favorably received by the committee of the two houses on prisons, the members of which acknowledged the correctness of the principles advocated and the need of the changes proposed; but the influence of prison officials and of contractors was brought strongly to bear against any change. Philanthropic motives were treated by them with disgust and ridicule, and some unseen influence was brought to bear which caused the committee to withhold every suggested change, and finally the Legislature adjourned without action upon the bill. We are glad to be able to report, however, that appropriations were made by the Legislature for the completion of the Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls; but it required a very decided effort on the part of the friends of the institution to prevent the building from being diverted to other uses. Circumstances which have occurred since our last report show how important it is that the women should be removed from the Jeffersonville prison, and how utterly unsuitable it is for them ever to be placed under the arbitrary control of men alone.

The Boys' Reformatory at Plainfield has been successful, and, although the Legislature did not make an appropriation for its enlargement, as we had hoped, it shelters 200 boys, and is training them for a life of usefulness. Since its establishment, about 160 boys have been discharged, most of whom are occupying useful places in the community,

a few only having fallen back into evil. We hope ere long to see the Girls' Reformatory performing a similar service for girls.

Report of 1874: From the best information we have been able to obtain, we think the State prisons in Indiana are in better condition than at any previous time, being at present under the management of prudent men, who are not disposed to use undue severity. The removal of the women from the Jeffersonville prison has taken away a fruitful source of evil and demoralization; but the miserable cell-houses, the lack of any means of gradation and separation of the prisoners and the contract labor system make it impossible to carry out any systematic efforts for the permanent improvement of the prisoners.

The Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls "was opened for the reception of inmates in the ninth month, 1873, our friend, Sarah J. Smith, having been appointed Superintendent. The women prisoners from Jeffersonville—sixteen (16) in all—were received a month later. There are about sixty (60) girls in the Reformatory Department. This is, without doubt, one of the best penal and reformatory institutions in the world, and we are confident it will demonstrate fully the ability of women to conduct such institutions for their own sex."

The report for 1875 alludes to renewed but unsuccessful efforts to secure important legislation. The Governor manifested some interest in the improvement of the prison system, and the Lieutenant Governor promised his co-operation. There were five Friends in the Legislature, three in the House and two in the Senate. All these and many other members heartily co-operated with us. Our friend William Baxter, Senator from Wayne County, presented a bill which we had prepared, and by indefatigable exertions succeeded in getting it in a favorable position upon the calendar of the Senate, when its enemies, finding that it would probably pass, resorted to the subterfuge of taking it from the files and thus changing its place on the calendar, and its consideration was delayed until too late in the session for its passage. We have had to contend with numerous applicants for positions on the Board of Directors and for other offices in the prisons, as well as the large interest of the prison contractors, which is always used against any measure which may lessen their profits. It is difficult to awaken in the minds of mere politicians any sympathy with benevolent and reformatory measures, unless these measures are strongly backed by public opinion. We are not discouraged, however, because we believe the people are awakening to the immense interest at stake, and continued persevering efforts will, in the end, be crowned with success.

The report for 1877 recapitulates another struggle with the Legislature and records another defeat. For a while it seemed probable the bill would pass; and although it was finally defeated, through political influences, near the close of the session, we feel much was gained by a full and thorough discussion of the subject.

The Woman's Prison at Indianapolis, an institution which reflects the highest credit upon its managers, was, by an act of the Legislature, taken from the oversight of an unsympathizing board of men and committed to a board of women. We consider this an important measure, both for the good of the institution and the State, and as affording an opportunity to demonstrate the ability of women to successfully carry forward an important public institution. The result thus far has been

very satisfactory. The late Governor Hendricks and his wife took an active part in this change, and the latter is a member of the new board.

The report of 1879: In the Legislature last winter a bill, which embodied many of the suggestions made by this committee, passed both branches of the Legislature, but, through negligence or some other cause, it failed to reach the Governor in constitutional time to secure his signature and become a law."

The report of 1880 describes the efforts of the committee in opposition to capital punishment.

This year, too, a petition was presented to the Legislature concerning the 700 children in the poor houses of the State, suggesting the establishment of a State School for Dependent Children, or a law requiring County Commissioners to establish homes for these children separate from the poor house in which there are 600 insane persons, 350 idiots and 2,700 adult paupers."

In 1883, report: "We spent much time and labor during the last session of the Legislature, and we believe there is an advance of interest in the subject of prison reform on the part of many, but from various causes, principally political influences, the party in power, fearing to make changes in the laws regulating the prisons lest the opposite party should obtain control of them, no protective legislation was effected except the passage of an improved 'good-time law.'"

In 1885 the committee say no legislation pertaining to the State prisons was effected except a slight modification of the prison contract law. Whilst we see very much that must be done before our prisons will be worthy of an enlightened Christian Nation, it is gratifying to observe a great improvement over their conditions a few years ago."

The following is from the report of 1886: A few months ago a member of the committee visited the State prison at Jeffersonville. State Senator John S. Day, of New Albany, kindly gave him a letter to the Warden requesting that every opportunity should be given to thoroughly inspect the prison and inquire into the details of its management. The officers were very kind and attentive, and unusual privileges were granted. From anything he could see or hear, the prison was as satisfactorily conducted as the present laws and the unsuitable condition of the buildings will allow. The abolition of the "cat" and other cruel and degrading punishments, and the operation of the "good-time law," whereby sentences may be materially shortened, have effected a very great improvement in the conduct of the prisoners. In an interview with Governor Gray subsequent to this visit, we were gratified to find him convinced that an intermediate prison is a necessity for the reformation of the prisoners.

The report of 1887: It is very gratifying and encouraging to note the remarkable attention which has recently been given to public charity and to our penal and reformatory institutions, but the intense political excitement in the Legislature last winter was such that no legislation upon prison matters could possibly be obtained.

Lastly—from the reports of 1889: "Soon after our last Yearly Meeting we prepared a series of statistical questions in regard to the condition of the poor houses of Indiana, and sent a copy of the same to the County Superintendent of Schools in each County, with the request that he get two persons—a man and his wife when practicable—to visit and

investigate the condition of the County Infirmary, and procure, as far as possible, definite answers to the printed questions and return them to us, to be tabulated and used in preparing a petition to the Legislature. Subsequent to this action, letters were written to the retiring and to the incoming Governor, requesting them to recommend in their respective messages to the Legislature the establishment of an Intermediate Prison or house of detention for juvenile offenders and others convicted of minor crimes, that such persons might not be incarcerated with hardened criminals in our penitentiaries; also, to recommend the creation of a non-partisan Board of State Charities to have the general oversight of all the Penal, Reformatory and Benevolent Institutions of the State, including the County Infirmaries, Orphans' Homes and Jails. We also sent to some one or more persons in every County a printed form of petition to the Legislature, setting forth the necessity for such a Board. In his message, Governor Gray did recommend the necessary legislation to create a Board of State Charities, and this greatly encouraged us. At this juncture the late Oscar C. McCulloch, a prince among men, warmly espoused our cause. With his approval, we adopted the Ohio law establishing a Board of Charities. His knowledge of social economies, his experience, his great personal influence, rendered his services invaluable in his personal interviews with members of the Legislature to press upon their attention the great importance of the measure as a means to correct abuses and otherwise promote the efficiency of the institutions referred to."

We thankfully record that, to our surprise and gratification, the bill we had prepared passed both branches of the Legislature with little opposition. We rejoice to believe that, while much has been accomplished in the way of reform since this meeting first appointed a committee upon this subject, the creation of a Board of State Charities promises far greater progress; for, while the powers of the Board are only advisory, they are of such a character as to wield great influence for good if they are faithfully exercised with wisdom and discretion.

In recognition, no doubt, of the active interest our Society has taken in reform in public charitable and correctional institutions, the Governor appointed one of our number a member of the new Board.

The acts of the Board have been published in its annual reports, several copies of which have been distributed in every County of the State, and hence they need not be further alluded to in this paper except to refer to the organization of the State Conference of Charities in 1890.

At the Spring Meeting of 1890, one year after the organization of the State Board of Charities, Secretary Alexander Johnson reported he had made, during the last quarter, 99 visits of inspection, thus completing the first tour of inspection of all the State and County institutions, nearly 300 such visits having been made during the year.

The statistics and other facts pertaining to the County institutions collected by the Secretary were, to some members of the Board, startling, if not appalling.

The object of the prison system should be to protect society by reforming the criminals, as stated in the Bill of Rights of our State Constitution. "If we punish, it is not for the sake of punishment, but to deter the criminal from a repetition of his offense, or as a warning to others not to follow his example. The jails are the beginning of our

prison system, but under any circumstances punishment should not begin until an accused person has been tried and convicted. Until that time the jail should be a place of detention merely. Boys and girls arrested for crime and destined for the reformatory are kept in jail until tried. Insane persons in charge of the Sheriff are detained in the jail waiting inquest or conveyance to the hospital; in some cases chronic insane persons are kept there permanently. Sometimes witnesses in important cases, unable to give bond, are detained in jail. Some jails receive tramps or other travelers as lodgers. That these different classes should have different kinds of accommodations needs no argument; but our Secretary found that, with some admirable exceptions, the rule in the majority of our Counties was that, during the day and often during the night, the male inmates of the jail mingle in the most free and indiscriminate intercourse. Men accused of crime, some of whom prove to be innocent; hardened veterans of the habitual criminal class; boys arrested for petty offenses; tramps, vagrants and drunkards; insane men who are considered harmless, and persons detained as witnesses, all mingle together with little or no restraint; and in some jails the women's cells are accessible, upon the outside at least, to the men, the separation being merely by an iron grating. Thus the County jail has been fitly termed, "The common school of vice and the recruiting station of the army of professional criminals."

There is hardly a Sheriff or Police Officer who will not agree that these corrupting influences of the jail are among the most prolific causes of crime. But why should this be where a remedy is so plain? "Evil association in jail can be, and should be, prevented by the isolation of each prisoner until he has been tried, and by strict discipline maintained while serving sentence." In the language of Secretary Johnson, "It only needs care and thought, and a sincere desire to do the right thing, on the part of the Sheriff to so classify the prisoners in most of our jails as to keep the worse from contact with the better; and many other jails could be so altered at a moderate cost that this separation might be made, as no expense is so costly as the jail system, which, in the name of justice, corrupts and vitiates comparatively innocent men and boys."

Again, more than half of the jails of our State were found in a filthy condition, the Sheriff thus making himself liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$100, as per Revised Statute, No. 2038.

So much for the jails. In the poor houses or County Infirmaries there were 3,264 inmates. Of these, 233 were children, 421 were insane, 402 feeble-minded, and 140 deaf or blind. The cost of maintenance of the above was about \$250,000 per annum. In the forty (40) Orphan Homes there were about 1,100 orphans, costing more than \$100,000 per annum.

An unknown number of persons receiving from the Township Trustees out-door relief, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of nearly \$500,000. To this must be added \$81,000 paid for medical attendance upon the poor—or a total of over \$900,000 per annum.

Many of the poor houses were found in a filthy condition. In some of them no attention to classification, and very little even to sex separation; and in ten Counties was found the pernicious contract system, by which the care of the paupers is auctioneered off to the lowest bidder."

In reporting the above, the Secretary says: "Where abuses and defects exist, they are largely due to ignorance, to overwork or to need of

proper conveniences. Few officers are intentionally negligent. A general desire for improvement exists, and suggestions I have been able to make have been well received. I am, therefore, very hopeful that the regular visits which the by-laws of the Board prescribe will be extremely valuable."

Believing that if a number of Sheriffs and Superintendents of County Infirmaries, the Matrons of Orphans' Homes, Township Trustees and County Commissioners could be brought together in conference to compare views, give their experience, etc., it would prove very helpful, the Board decided to call a State Conference of such persons, and any others interested, to meet in Indianapolis in October, 1890. The experiment proved eminently successful. The Board assumed the entire control and expense of the Conference, and published the proceedings in a pamphlet of 120 octavo pages. As the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was to be held in Indianapolis in 1891, it was decided to hold the second State Conference in January, 1893.

It was also held in Indianapolis under the auspices of the State Board; but at that meeting it was decided to organize the State Conference upon an independent basis, believing this responsibility would be conducive to its character and strength. The third Conference was held in Terre Haute in the winter of 1894, and the fourth at Fort Wayne. It has been abundantly demonstrated by results that these annual meetings of persons having the care of our State and County institutions are rapidly creating a more enlightened and progressive spirit in their management, and the Board of State Charities believes that one of the most valuable things which it has accomplished has been the establishment of the State Conference of Charities, and, notwithstanding the intense excitement of the late political campaign, it is hoped this fifth State Conference will, as it should, prove the largest and most profitable yet held.

Following the President's address came the presentation of the cause of child-saving by the Committee on Child-Helping Societies and Institutions, Mr. Lyman P. Alden, Chairman. The first paper for this committee was by Judge S. B. Davis, of Terre Haute, President Vigo County Board of Children's Guardians.

SOME EXPERIENCES IN THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

(S. B. Davis.)

Some years ago, whilst occupying the Circuit Court Bench, I was one morning confronted by a row of thirteen boys, ranging in age from seven to twelve or thirteen years. Then I learned for the first time that men were making a business of training such boys to petty thieving. I had the extreme pleasure of sentencing the two men who had trained that class to State prison. Later on, as an officer of the Society for Organizing Charity, I saw more of the evils surrounding many children, and the constant query was: What can be done to save them and save the community from their depredations later?

After the law passed establishing the Board of Children's Guardians in Marion County, we began working for an amendment which would

extend its beneficent effects to other counties. The Legislature of 1893 amended the law, and on the 13th day of April, 1893, six persons were appointed to compose the Board of Children's Guardians of Vigo County. Having been one of the agitators of the movement, the Judge of the Circuit Court insisted that I should accept the appointment as President of the Board. With very little comprehension of the magnitude of the work, the Board organized and proceeded to business. At first there was strong opposition to the law, and it came, too, from intelligent and good people. The idea that the State, by its agents, could wrest the child from the parent, however bad, was abhorrent to the minds of those who have never given any heed to the sickening facts which were only known and realized by a few. The task set before the Board was difficult and delicate. One of the first experiences arose from the misapprehension of the purpose of the law by the mothers of illegitimate babies. They came so rapidly, offering to surrender their unfortunate infants to the Board, that a halt was speedily called and the rule adopted that the Board should not be used as a foundling asylum.

We soon learned another lesson, viz., that maliciously disposed persons would try to use the Board to cause their unfortunate neighbors trouble. It became necessary, therefore, to be constantly on guard against the abuse of the law. We also soon learned that many were ready to prefer charges against their neighbors, who, when asked if they would go into court and testify, would promptly refuse. It was always some one else's business to do that, and the informer's name must, under no consideration, be mentioned. It has been true that, in many cases, no evidence could be procured until there was a falling out in the neighborhood. We also found that there are many shiftless people, physically able to support their families, who are anxious to turn their progeny over to the public because they are too lazy and worthless to care for the children they bring into the world. Then the working woman, widowed or abandoned by scoundrelly husband, finds herself unable to earn a support for her children and at the same time keep them under proper restraint, and appeals to the Board to save them, even though it wrench the heart strings asunder to be separated from them. As the executive officer of the Board, I have had many trying and sad experiences with such. The vicious, too, have to be dealt with. Threats of dire vengeance in this world and in the world to come have rained about the devoted head of the President.

The necessity for the work, I take it, no one in the Conference will doubt or question. Many criminals have grown up within my knowledge who might have been rescued if taken in time. But what was everybody's business was, as usual, nobody's business.

In three years the Vigo Board investigated and disposed of, in one way or another, 1,125 cases. That sounds like a large number for a County of a little over 75,000 population. But we have been absolutely unable to cope with the herculean task of doing what needs to be done. We have only touched the fringe of the foul garment. If it be asked what were the principal causes of the Board's action, we answer: We have rescued a child from her mother who subjected her to bestiality with a brute for pay. We have taken children from father and brother because of incestuous acts with them. We have taken many from prostitutes and houses of ill-fame. We have taken the deserted from the

street, the neglected and cruelly treated from the hovels and shambles of vice and infamy, too dark and damning to think of, if it were possible to avoid it.

Children are bartered by their mothers and debauched to an extent undreamed of by the respectable community that draws away its skirts for fear of contamination. Every child situated in such environment must become, if it lives, an enemy to and burden upon society—a menace to the safety, health, property and life of the citizen who supinely turns away his face from the danger. Reform schools are good, but too late. The child must, as a rule, be saved, if at all, before it is ten years old, and the younger it is taken the more there is hope for it.

Another part of our work has been to look after truants. In one year one officer investigated and reported on 258 cases in the city of Terre Haute, and the work of the Board has received complimentary recognition from the City School Superintendent. The parents are largely to blame for truancy. Careless or indifferent, they know nothing of their children; if they come and go at the usual hours they are satisfied. In the three years of the Board's work they have disposed of the cases coming before them as follows:

Children investigated but not taken.....	680
Children taken after investigation.....	187
Cases of truancy investigated.....	258
<hr/>	
Total number of cases of all kinds.....	1,125
Number of children placed in families.....	46
Number of children returned to parents or friends.....	33
Number discharged, died or escaped.....	8
Number placed in institutions or still in custody.....	100

It is often difficult to prove any sufficient cause for taking a child, although one may be morally certain that the welfare of the child demands it. In the three years the Vigo Board investigated 680 cases in which the evidence was insufficient on which to base proceedings in court. We have been slow to go into court unless supported by conclusive evidence. As a consequence, but one child that we have sought the custody of by court proceedings has been denied to us. The Board, in the three years, returned 33 children to parents. The taking of the children often stimulates parents to do better, or the parents, being temporarily unfortunate, get into circumstances justifying the return of children. Many, too, when warned by the Board, remove the cause of complaint. It was at first thought by the class of people who are generally complained of that the Board could not legally take their children from them; but a few examples taught them that the Board not only had the will but the power. That fact being demonstrated did much to remove the causes, many people learning that they may be deprived of their children unless they mend their ways, "brace up" and do much better. They are always encouraged to keep and provide for their children if they exhibit any qualities to justify the hope that they will care for, train and educate them, so as to fit them for good citizenship. We find one class of people hard to deal with, because, while amply able to give their children all that they need, they have the old barbaric idea

that wife and children are only chattels over whom they have unlimited power, and who use their power cruelly. This class is illustrated by one who came to me with a trouble. He had just been fined for wife beating, and complained bitterly that the Judge had treated him unjustly. I inquired in what way. He replied that the court would not allow him to tell what he whipped her for. He said she needed it, and he had not whipped her any more than she needed. He thought if the court had only let him tell the offense for which the reasonable punishment was inflicted, he would not have been fined. We often meet those who insist that the parent has the right to beat the child, and should be the sole judge of when and how severely. I have caused the removal of children from a hovel so filthy that I sent the health officers to disinfect it—the father sick of consumption and a child with fever lying together in filth on the floor in a nest of rags. The children were so nearly nude that clothing had to be obtained to cover them before taking them through the streets. The mother, an able-bodied woman, and her grown daughter spent day and night in debauchery and drunkenness away from this wretched excuse for a home. And yet there were goody-goody people to criticise the Board for its action in this case. The children are now clothed, healthy, in school and reasonably bright, good children.

Every time a child is taken, we hear the complaint made: "My child is not so bad as my neighbor's. Why don't you take theirs?" And no doubt the complaint is often true. Such children are early taught vice, and as soon as they learn to read, if they get so far on the road to an education, they begin their further education for a life of crime, debauchery or vagrancy by reading the vile, the loathsome, the criminal literature to be found at most news-stands. Their minds are debased and rendered incapable of taking in anything better.

Another thing that workers in this field will soon learn is that the common school system, great as it is, is not a panacea for all the ills that come from the slums to affect the community. It is rather discouraging to know that your child may be seat-mate with a boy or girl whose delight will be to debauch it in both mind and body. The evil touches the children of all alike. Having some time ago related some cases of this sort to a prominent banker, he threw up his hands and exclaimed: "My God, what can I do to save my boy?" I said: "What are you doing to save your neighbor's boy?"

One of the troublesome and unsolved problems presented by the work of the Board of Children's Guardians is the disposition of the children taken. The law requires us to place them in homes, but when children have already acquired vicious habits, as most of them which come to us have, homes are not opened to them. The Board cannot commend to a good home a child which they know will only bring trouble, annoyance and possibly injury. The majority of the children have never known restraint or useful discipline; neither have they personal habits that fit them for a good home. An institution is needed where such children may have discipline, restraint and be taught cleanliness of person and habits. Various vices are destroying the bodies and making imbeciles of many of them, and they need to be trained out of them. If it were practicable, every county should have a home and school for children who are incorrigible and need restraints, and who, for the good of the community, should be separated from their fellows, though they are not

legal criminals. The smaller the number grouped together the better. We have found that it will not do to keep the boys and girls together. If we cannot have County schools, let us by all means have a State school. Every county in the State will soon have its quota full.

Again, a Board of Guardians soon learns that the placing out of children is a responsible and trying work. We cannot rely upon recommendations of any sort. Good men will sign strong indorsements for the most unworthy persons who want a drudge. We have been compelled to take back children from homes that we thought first-class. Children have been beaten, starved and, worst of all, defamed.

A man came from an adjoining County for a girl. He brought a strong indorsement signed by a large number of business men, the Judge of the court, lawyers, etc. He was commended as sober, industrious, etc. When he reached the city he was in a state of almost helpless intoxication. A man applied for a child, bringing indorsements from one of the most prominent business firms and others. He and his wife seemed a decent sort of people. They were allowed to take a child on trial. They had represented that they owned their home. Our Matron visited them in a few days and found them in a miserable hovel, which they were about leaving for a nomadic life for the summer. The child was nearly naked and suffering for food and water. The Matron took the child away, and they threatened to bring suit to get it back. When the Board's officer demanded to know of the prominent business men why they deceived the Board by signing the indorsement, their only answer was "that the people traded with them some, and that was all they knew about them." These people had given away their own children. The Board has had an application from a man just out of the poor house for a child. Eternal vigilance is the price of successful "placing out."

In this work we learn that an appalling problem confronts organized society in the rapid increase of crime, vagrancy, idiocy and insanity. The recruits must come from the conditions familiar to Boards of Children's Guardians. Would that some new Dickens would arouse this country with a trumpet blast, such as aroused England. "Dead, your Majesty! Dead, my Lords and gentlemen! Dead, right reverends and wrong reverends of every order! Dead, men and women born with heavenly compassion in your hearts, and dying thus around us every day!"

Who is dead? Not the imaginary Joe of the inimitable Dickens, but a man child born in the image of God. Who is dying? Fair, sweet, pure daughters of Eve; American citizens born with the right to protection, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. What are you going to do about it?

The address of Judge Davis was followed by a paper by Miss Margaret Bergen, of Franklin, Matron Johnson County Orphan Asylum.

THE PLACING OUT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

(Margaret Bergen.)

In considering the subject of dependent children three locations are involved: Their original, their temporary and their permanent homes. Concerning their first home, the least known the better for those who desire the knowledge from no other motive than idle curiosity. The more known the better by that moral physician who would pour in oil and bind up the wounded nature. A knowledge of the deplorable state from which some of these outcasts come, their horrible inheritances, need not discourage those who help them; for, as in the case of the physician who can make a true diagnosis of the disease of his patient, such knowledge makes them the more skillful in administering the proper remedies. Not all dependent children have such unfavorable and discouraging homes, but of the thirty-three that have come under my care in the past two years, twenty-five were from the most degraded hovels to be found—ignorant, abused, abandoned. Upon the subject of the temporary home for these children, there seems to be two opinions held respectively by two classes of people directly interested in such children. One class believes that they should never, or at most only for a very short time, be placed in an Orphan Home. The other class believes that very much good results from a longer stay at such an institution. We will let a little experience speak as impartially as possible on the subject.

The first experience of most children in an Orphan Home is a novel one. They learn how it feels to be clean; that food at the table is to be handled with a knife and fork, and not with the fingers; and that there is such a thing, too, as a kindly word instead of a blow. Obedience is often taught here for the first time; not so difficult for the teacher or the learner as it would be were the child alone, for obedience is in the air, as it were, as are all the primary lessons.

Too much cannot be said concerning the training of these children during this period. With their natural tendencies, the very best the world has should be poured into their minds and hearts. It is said that the study of child nature is in its infancy; nevertheless, there has been enough advance made in it by students to give us material upon which to work for at least a number of years. With all the teachers in this science, correspondence courses and literature, no one has any excuse for being ignorant. With the kindergarten—that key to a child's mind and heart—the kitchengarten and the industrial arts, as they are now simplified, our County Orphan Homes ought not to be the bare institutions they are. While we cannot give a child everything in these temporary homes, by these means much more can be given them than they usually receive. We might sacrifice a little of that immaculate order that pervades our institutions that are called "well regulated," so that we could have time to get down into the child's nature and give him that something for which his soul is not only hungering but starving. Let it not be understood that unsystematic ways of working are advisable in the details of our institutions, for system is a very necessary element left out in the natural make-up and in the education of too many already, especially among the people under consideration here; but let us remem-

ber that the system should exist for the child, and not the child for the system, and if something presents itself that is more important for the child, let us sacrifice one dearly loved system, even if some one not quite responsive to this idea comes in and finds things torn up.

But with all the best things that science has given us, something will be wanting for most children in an institution that only a proper home can give. There is not much opportunity for the development of individuality where so many are congregated. Life is limited. There is something soulless about fifty or sixty children cut after the same pattern—even if it is a good pattern. The simple fact that an institution is considered a public place where people idly, or even sympathetically, come to look on, is a great detriment to the proper spirit growth of the child. It is pathetic to see children that expect to be noticed and court attention; and this inclination is fed by some innocent people who think they are encouraging other things. The spirit of independence is weakened because the children receive something for nothing. A child with its parents knows that work is required to get what it receives, and that love is the mainspring of the family life. I had been in my work six months when, on my first visit to the School for Feeble-minded Youth, Superintendent Johnson asked me how many children I had in the Home. I very humbly replied, "Ten." I felt humble because my part of the great work seemed so small. I would have liked to answer at least "twenty." Mr. Johnson's reply changed my opinion on the subject. He said, "That is all you can mother at once."

It may seem from this line of argument that there is not much good for children in institutional life, but remember again the original home, steeped often in vice and crime, and then consider that children are rescued therefrom and placed in a pure, good atmosphere. Remember, too, that very few good people would entertain for a single instant the idea of taking such children into their homes until they have first been taught lessons in obedience, cleanliness, truthfulness and conduct.

Of all the difficulties that meet one in the management of an Orphan Home, the placing of children into proper family homes is the greatest. Calming irate parents, keeping the household machinery running smoothly on bad days, leading the new little ones in the right way, repulsing the curious gossip without offending or satisfying her—all these amount to but little when the summons comes to see some one who wants a child. Not only does much depend upon your judgment just then, but you take upon you the care of a whole family, for the child must be watched after it leaves. While you have him with you, you know where he is, and what he is doing, but when he is away you do not know. This oversight involves journeys, and pleasant or unpleasant contact with people. Almost any one can get a responsible person to indorse him. Appearances have but little to do with a good home. It means more than plenty to eat and to wear.

We have placed twelve children in the past two years. Many more applications have been rejected than accepted. Almost all the rejected ones have been of this description: "My wife is not very strong, I am away from home a good deal, we live in the country, and we want a little girl about thirteen to help for a while." While it would be wrong not to teach children to work, it is also wrong to place them in those homes where they are desired solely for work for a short time, given

only cheap or cast-off clothing and the food they eat. Children are not given out for work, but for homes. The self-confidence of some applicants is truly wonderful. They expect that all they have to do is to ask, and as many children as they want will be turned over to them immediately. Although they are strangers, they are surprised that even an indorsement is necessary. Many children, as above stated, come devoid of any idea of cleanliness; applicants come sometimes devoid of the same idea. A still more subtle difficulty is met in those who want the larger children, and who truly desire to do them all the good they can, while at the same time they do not know how to hold the child's respect and obedience, and before they or you know it the difficulty arises. There may be a failure to express sympathy, and although good at heart, only a cold exterior shown the child. There may be a want of firmness, a failure to see that the child is drifting toward disobedience through impertinence. More often there is a want of patience. Some forget that a boy is not a man, but likes to play sometimes; they forget that they had their own naughty years, even with their excellent training in babyhood, and so they tell you they cannot get along with the child after all. Our Superintendent at school used to repeat constantly to his teachers, "A child will do what you expect of him." If this principle could be instilled into the minds of those who undertake the care of a child there would not be so many failures. When told by them that nothing can be made of the boy, the sooner he is removed the better; for they will not try to make anything of him, nor cause him to try. While we may not expect to make ideal men and women of our dependent children, we should not be content with less than such improvement over their parents as will encourage the belief that the family tide is turned for the better.

When difficulties in the new home cannot be overcome the child must be returned, and you feel that something important has failed without just cause. You do not feel so confident in recommending the boy again; for if he has been permitted to fail in one experience, he will attempt to fail in his next experience.

There is another class of applicants that is more encouraging. They are those who have real love for children, and whose hearts are yearning for their prattle about them. They want something to love, and they want to be loved. These people are cautious in their selection, but anxious to comply with every requirement. It would be a happy arrangement, perhaps, could we place in proper homes all the little ones before they are five years old; for they would have an opportunity to grow into the hearts of their foster parents before the age of management is reached, and work for them then could be done for very love of them. There are some poor children with so few engaging traits that no one seems to want them. For these the institution must do everything possible, and sometimes these are the best—yet in the rough.

The sum of it all is: Some dependent children cannot be trained outside of an institution; some do not need this training, and should go as soon as possible to permanent homes. All must have, when placed, careful oversight by some one in authority. This oversight is very difficult and important. Wherever our dependent children are—in their original, their temporary, or their permanent homes—they demand our most care-

ful thought and attention, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not."

RECEPTION.

At the close of the evening program those present were invited to pass into the adjoining room, where an exceedingly pleasant and informal reception was held. Refreshments were served and an opportunity given for delegates and the citizens of Richmond to become acquainted. These annual receptions, which have usually been given on the first evening of each Conference, have proved to be one of the most enjoyable features of the entire Conference week.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Mr. Nicholson: The session, as you see by the program, is "City Charity Work," and our friend, C. E. Prevey, who is chairman of that branch of our organization, will take charge this morning.

Mr. C. E. Prevey: The meeting this morning is for discussion of city charities, and we hope to make it very practical. We believe that there ought to be a great many more charity organization societies in this State than there are, especially in the smaller cities. The first paper this morning is by Mrs. Anna M. Starr, of this city, who will describe the work of the Home for the Friendless here.

RICHMOND HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN.

(Mrs. Anna M. Starr.)

The Richmond Home for Friendless Women was established in the year 1868 by a committee of ten ladies, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been in successful operation ever since. Its object is to furnish a home for homeless and friendless women and children, and by its kind, Christian care of such hold out the hand of practical encouragement and reform. In 1870 the County Commissioners built a jail for women prisoners at the Home, and since then they pay us 40 cents a day for the board and care of these prisoners. The Township Trustee pays us \$1 a week for all inmates from Wayne County. Beyond this scanty income, our institution is entirely dependent upon donations from the benevolent of the community, and consequently in the beginning we had to struggle through many financial difficulties, besides enduring much unjust criticism from those who were not only prejudiced against the class we are trying to redeem, but wholly ignorant of the real good we are doing. But, in the name and power of Him whose mission was and still is, "not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance," we have been signally blessed in our work of love, and much help has been extended to us by benevolent people throughout the community. We commenced our work in a rented building, but went into our present large building in 1870, with a mortgage of \$3,000 upon it. Through a bequest from Mary Little and the benevolence of our citizens, in 1887 this mortgage was lifted. About the same time there was a re-organization of the Home and a new Board of Managers appointed,

retaining, however, five of the old Board, whose services had been invaluable. Margaret R. Dennis was made President, and under her leadership the Home prospered and steadily increased in influence. She remained President until her death, a year ago, when Eliza W. Hiatt was elected to that position, and is worthily filling her place. In 1895 Elinor C. Ransom, a former Matron of the Home, now eighty years of age, made us a visit from her California home, and whilst with us solicited of our citizens \$1,000, with which was put into the Home a furnace and two bathrooms and other conveniences. We have as inmates four respectable old ladies, who have never broken the law of chastity, but were destitute, and so, for \$1 a week from the Trustee, they find a good home with us. Thus our doors are open to all women and children needing a home, from whatsoever cause. As this is practically a County Institution, would it not be well to devise some means by which it should be financially supported by the County, thus lifting the burden off the shoulders of the Board of Lady Managers? We greatly need a reliable, steady income. Whilst the double standard of morals as now existing continues, such homes as ours are the crying need of every community, as the distress of its helpless victims must appeal to every Christian heart. We warmly welcome the National Purity Congress as a great light in the world, towards the solution of this most pressing social problem. "Supposing thy daughters, oh! father and mother! are comparatively safe from the snares of the tempter, owing to your wealth or standing in society, why not help to make it just as safe for the daughters of the poor man, who is compelled to labor for a living, or the poor widow or orphan daughter, who stand alone and unprotected in the world."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Prevey: I should like to ask Mrs. Starr if children are also taken into this Home for the Friendless?

Mrs. Starr: Yes, young children.

Mr. Lyman P. Alden: In the city of Terre Haute a very remarkable work is being done by Miss Mary McComb, who has been at work for something over a year. She is engaged in the rescue work. She goes into the slums, into the very worst homes, and she has been most successful. She has organized a missionary church there, where she conducts the services herself, with the help of the pastors of the city. Quite a large number have already been rescued and are living right lives. I think to-day that she is doing a better work than almost any pastor in our city.

Judge S. B. Davis: Miss McComb, by the aid of a few of the citizens, has organized a social settlement, where they bring these people together for social intercourse with people of the better class. They have entertainments and readings, the effort being to inculcate new ideas of life. I have heard Miss McComb say that if she could get only one child out of a family of the class she is working for, get it washed up, and get clean clothes on it, there would at once appear a marked difference in the whole family. She is working among the vicious. She goes night and day to visit them in their homes. If they are sick she will get up at midnight and go to their aid, and in this way she has attached them to her as no other person perhaps could have done. It is a re-

markable fact that right in the midst of the roughest element, people who hate the churches, that woman can gather an audience that would more than fill this room. The roughs go in there and at a wave of a finger from that woman they are as orderly and as observant of the customs of good church people as you will find anywhere. Her control over this element is wonderful. To a great many it is a mystery how one woman could go among such people and obtain such control over them and such influence with them. She doesn't use any ordinary means that we would think necessary. She has no hesitancy in rebuking them, and yet they take it as kindly as any person could. It is the true way of lifting these people up.

Mr. Alden: Isn't it a fact that crime is diminishing in that city?

Judge Davis: Yes. The police records show that the ordinary crimes have decreased, and those who are brought within the influence of this mission work and this social settlement already show a marked improvement. They have become more cleanly in their habits, more careful about their dress.

A delegate: Is there a law by which children can be taken from unworthy parents? If so, what are the steps to be taken?

Judge Davis: I can answer that question by saying what our Supreme Court has done. When the Indianapolis Board of Children's Guardians was organized, a number of suits were brought against it to recover children. Judge Elliot delivered an opinion on the subject. He said there was ample authority in the Probate Court to take children from bad environments or from unfit parents. The principle is that the Probate Court is the guardian of all children, and it is its duty to protect children in their interests and to do whatever is necessary to make them good citizens. He makes this statement, which I think is the truth: That every child born is entitled to protection in its helplessness, and is entitled to the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that in addition to having the power to do it, it is the duty of organized society to do that thing which will make the child a good citizen. As to the method of getting the children, all that is necessary is to apply to the Probate Court, which is now the Circuit Court, saying that a child is in a home where it is liable to grow up a pauper or a criminal. The Board of Children's Guardians, of course, is an organized arm of the court. If we find a child in such conditions as will make it a pauper or a criminal, we usually go to the parents and say: "If you will surrender your child, we will take it without dragging you into court. Otherwise we will file our petition and take it whether you like it or not." Then we file a petition, to which an affidavit is made, a warrant is issued, the child is taken into custody by the Sheriff and delivered to the Board of Guardians, and the date is fixed upon which the parents have a hearing. At that time they may appear, and if they can show that they are fit to keep the children, of course the children are returned to them. If not, the guardianship is fixed with the Board of Guardians until they are twenty-one years of age.

Miss Keely: Have you a home?

Judge Davis: We have two. We keep the boys and girls separate.

Mrs. Claire A. Walker: I should like to hear from Mrs. Starr of some of the practical results of their work here.

Mrs. Starr: We have every evidence that we have fully saved and

reformed a number of girls. One or two have been married at the home. Practical results are such that it fills us with joy and comfort that we are certainly doing the Lord's work. While I cannot cite particular instances, I can say the results have been very encouraging to us.

Mrs. Letitia Smith, Richmond: I was rejoiced to learn of the report from Terre Haute. I doubt very much whether there is any one in this room who knows of the mission work in the north end of this city. It is carried on so quietly that I think very few of our citizens know of the good that has been accomplished. Many souls have been reformed and are making honest Christian lives. They are living, working Christians and are seeking to bring souls to Christ. All through this political campaign we carried on a revival service night after night. The men that used to be on the streets are gathered there in a gospel meeting. Last Sabbath night the house was crowded, and it is so every Sabbath evening. We are hoping some time in the future to have a house of worship built there. The lot has been bought and the foundation laid for it.

Judge Davis: In regard to this rescue work, I might say a word in regard to my experience. One of the difficulties is the stand that people take against the work. I have had girls up time and again and asked them if they were not willing to reform if we found them some place where they could go and live honest and respectable lives. And the girls say: "Where can I go? Who will allow me to enter their houses?" People are afraid of them. They think they are sinners beyond redemption. It is unchristian. I put this question to every one who refuses to give aid and assistance to that sort of a movement: "Who made you a judge?" I tell you that nine-tenths of those who fall, fall through ignorance—through the want of care from those who have the bringing of them up, and they are sinned against and not sinning.

Miss Emma Rhodes, City Missionary, Richmond: I come representing a body of about seventy-five ladies, representatives from each church. We began with ladies from the Protestant churches only, but within the past year we have been represented by the Catholic churches. We did this because we found we were helping a great many Catholics, and, in order to get the Catholic Church interested, they should meet with us every month. I have been interested in this work for three years in this city. It was a new work when I came, and, of course, a very hard one, but we think now we are getting organized pretty well. In the beginning we gave charity without requiring anything in return. In my work as a city missionary I go into the homes of every individual and every family that we help, and I found that we were doing more harm than good by giving charity without requiring something of them. When we found families suffering for the necessities of life they were so sensitive they didn't want to receive anything from us. After we had helped them once or twice they got to such a place that they would come to the office and ask for what they wanted. Probably in a year or so they were out of work and didn't care to work. Last fall we organized our workrooms. When people come to us for help we ask if they can't find any work, and if they say they cannot, we say: "We can give you work." Our method now is to help people to help themselves. The only real way to give charity is to give them work and let them earn what they get. My work is in the families, and

I come in personal contact with these people. We do not help a single family without investigating. When a mother comes to me and says she has nothing to eat and nothing to keep her children warm, and would like for us to help her, I simply take her name and number and go to investigate. I often find cases that are not worthy. We do not always stop to ask if they are worthy. If we did, there would be very few to help. We simply help them to help themselves in asking them to come to the workrooms. We pay by the job. In the beginning we paid by the hour, but we found that that wasn't quite fair. Some had children and part of their time was taken by their children. A woman can make in our workrooms all the way from thirty cents to eighty cents a day. We would like to have the men work, too, but we haven't got to that yet.

I go into the homes of these people and find a great many heart-rending things that the citizens of Richmond have little idea of. Cleaning up is always my first remedy. I endeavor to get people to be as cleanly as possible. When I see an improvement in that direction I feel that I am succeeding to quite an extent. There are a great many ways in which to get them to notice that they are not quite so neat and tidy as they should be. Each family has to be treated differently. The first thing I endeavor to do is to gain the confidence of the people. I am not always able to do that. I get them to love me, if possible. One thing I notice is that they always dust a chair for me. I never have to sit on a dusty chair. I appreciate that very much. Sometimes I say: "I have such a nice stand cover that I will bring over for your stand. It will make the room look so nice." When I go back, all the bottles and tins and papers and pipes will be off the stand, ready for the cover. We have a very sick girl at the present time. I went into her room several weeks ago and said to her mother that I had a good bed that we would bring over and make her daughter comfortable. She had wasted until she was very poor and greatly needed a comfortable bed. The ladies of the Charity Organization Society furnished me with the bed and I took it over. I said: "Everything in the bed is clean and we want the room clean, and I think Belle will get better." They were very much interested in the nice bed and they wrapped paper all around it to keep it clean. The other day I found that the room was much cleaner. I visit the sick and give them what is needful. Of course, we give the old people relief, but we never give relief without investigating.

Miss Sarah F. Keely: What kind of work do you give them?

Miss Rhodes: Washing and ironing in our workroom. The citizens of Richmond furnish the work to be done. We have a matron in our rooms who is there all the time. This class of people does not know how to work, and we bring them to our rooms and teach them how to work. There are quite a number for whom we have found permanent places to work.

Miss Keely: What kind of sewing do you do?

Miss Rhodes: Quite a number of garments are brought to us that need mending and some that we can make over. We do plain sewing.

Miss Laura Ream: What is the average number of people in your care?

Miss Rhodes: We work, I think, nine women now. We have two that are just young girls.

Miss Keely: Do you allow them to take home the garments they make?

Miss Rhodes: No. We put a very low estimate on the garment and we take it out of their wages. We write out their orders once a week. We never give them money.

Mrs. Walker: Do you pay them by the piece?

Miss Rhodes: Those who sew we pay by the hour—five cents an hour.

Mrs. Walker: Are the people contented to receive garments for pay?

Miss Rhodes: Yes; so far as we know. The garments we give them are a great deal better than they could buy.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: Was it ever suggested that you ought to give them their money and let them use it wisely, instead of giving them orders like children?

Miss Rhodes: We gave money last summer, but it wasn't at all satisfactory, because they have never been taught to handle the money. It is impossible to teach them. We might teach the children, but we cannot teach the older ones. We paid money for a while, and, after they got all the groceries they wanted and a little ahead, they always bought luxuries, things that you probably couldn't afford; or they would take the money and get drunk.

Mr. Lyman P. Alden: We thought of starting a laundry in Terre Haute, but the objection was that we could not get people to patronize the place.

Miss Rhodes: We got a good superintendent, a woman who was known over the city for her cleanliness and good work, and we have never had any trouble. All summer we refused work.

Mr. Alden: You deliver your goods?

Miss Rhodes: Yes. We have a boy that is hired from one of these families. He does the work mornings and evenings. We taught some women how to work, and when we feel that they can be trusted and their homes are clean, we allow them to take their work home.

Dr. Naftzger: Is the free dispensary still in operation?

Miss Rhodes: No. We haven't done much in that line as yet. We hope to have use for it this winter. We have two physicians that are very much interested in our work, and they agreed to give us their services free there at our rooms. We have three rooms; first a reception room, then our private office, and then the ironing department, and the washroom is off from there. We have always paid rent, but Mr. Knollenburg has given us this room free of charge for one year. We are not self-supporting, however.

Miss Keely: What are your charges?

Miss Rhodes: We do an ordinary washing for sixty cents. We give the woman that does this washing forty cents, and give her her dinner—a good boiled dinner.

Mr. Alden: What is the annual deficit in that laundry work that you have to raise by private subscription?

Mrs. Elizabeth Bmyan: When we first started our workrooms, of course it was an experiment. We hardly knew whether it was going to succeed. The first months we paid five cents an hour, and, of course, everybody that has worked with this class of people knows that they will stand around and talk most of the time if you aren't right after them.

We didn't get out very much work and our expenses were running on all the time. For the first few months we came out considerably on the wrong side of the ledger. Since we have been paying the women by the job we have very nearly supported ourselves in the way of paying the expenses of the workroom. Of course, we get everything donated as far as we can, so that it is almost impossible for us to tell just exactly what the expense is. For a while during the summer our location was unfavorable and was very warm, so we only worked half a day. In that way we cut down the expense of the noon meal. I think a workroom could be made self-supporting by careful management and by charging the right prices for washing and ironing.

Mr. Caleb King: We have a kind of charity in the city of Richmond that the sister didn't mention. It is this gardening upon the Pingree, or Detroit, plan. It is carried on by the City Council and is doing a great work in helping out the poor. The city pays for the plowing and furnishes the seed where the people are not able to do it themselves, and then the poor take these gardens and work them and get out of them all they can raise. They work them with a spirit, too. You wouldn't believe how much they get off a common lot, a lot forty-five by sixty, probably. I think eighty families in Richmond have had gardens.

Miss Rhodes: I am glad Mr. King spoke about that. It is a very important thing.

Mr. Prevey: There ought to be an arrangement for men as well as women. In Fort Wayne we do that at such a very low expense that I believe any city could do the same. Any man applying for assistance, who is able to work, is given a ticket and is directed to the City Crematory, where the engineer puts him to work on a stone pile. We have a stone pile near the garbage crematory, and these men are put to work there and are looked after by the engineer. He does this beside his ordinary work, so that the expense is a mere trifle. In that way the Organized Charities has been able to keep up a workyard for men almost since its organization at a very small expense.

In speaking of the work of visiting among the poor, city missionary work, and so on, I was very glad to learn how much is being done here and in Terre Haute. It seems to me that those who are well-to-do in a city ought not to hire agents to do the friendly visiting among the poor. The better way would be for the well-to-do people to visit the poor themselves. Our plan in Fort Wayne is to enlist the ladies from the different churches in the work of friendly visiting. Each lady is given one poor family to look after, and she is expected to form a permanent friendship with that family, and to be responsible for its moral and spiritual welfare. Each lady visits the family and tries to have the children kept in school and in Sunday school, and to get the parents interested through the children in improving their homes, cleaning up and making themselves respectable in every way. We have a conference meeting each month, where the friendly visitors come together and talk over their methods of improving the condition of the poor and of devising better plans.

Prof. T. J. Charlton: At the National Conference at Grand Rapids Mr. Kelso had a paper on the curfew movement, which is going to be brought to the attention of Indiana people this winter. Mr. Kelso is Superintendent of Dependent Children in Toronto, and if you will write

him he will be glad to send you a description of the work of the curfew movement. It is in force now in Toronto and in Omaha. At 9 o'clock a bell is rung, and at that time the children must get off the streets and go to their homes. No child must be on the streets after 9 o'clock unless accompanied by its parents. The officers of the city must, if necessary, take the children to their homes. It doesn't need any State legislation. I think it is a great movement.

Judge S. B. Davis: As President of the Associated Charities in Terre Haute, I have some little knowledge of that work. Our Society has tried friendly visiting several years, and we found it a very efficient work if we could get volunteers to do it. We found that some young ladies who undertook the work succeeded admirably, but unfortunately they got tired and quit. Then we had to hunt more volunteers. They are always obtainable. At present we are not doing any work of that sort except such as our agent is doing. We found that the people are always ready to receive the friendly visitors, and it always resulted in some good to the family visited and cared for. Anything that will arouse their self-respect does them good. I think the misfortune in our charity work is that we do not recognize the truth on which the Salvation Army work is based. We have to go to people and attempt to lift them up.

President Nicholson: This friendly visiting on a large scale was brought out in the National Conference of Charities by a woman from Buffalo. She showed a large map of the city of Buffalo. They had divided that city up into a large number of districts. They had requested every church in the city to take one of those districts and be responsible for the poor in that district. The map was differently colored, so that you could tell the districts, and then there was an index that would tell just what church had such a district. So they had districted their whole city. There were still a number of districts that nobody had taken hold of. The idea was to have every portion of the city occupied. That is friendly visiting by the wholesale.

The discussion on city charities being concluded, Mr. Alexander Johnson invited the Conference to Evansville, speaking for the committee from that city.

President Nicholson: Owing to the lateness of the hour, we were compelled to defer one paper last night, and with the consent of the Conference we will now hear from our friend W. A. Mills on "A Brief History of White's Industrial Institute."

WHITE'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

(W. A. Mills.)

If there was one trait in Josiah White's character that stood out clearer than any other, it was the desire to so live and act as to be a help to his fellow-men. In an essay written late in life occurs this language, illustrating this desire: "I have been busied with temporal engagements, I hope honestly and for the advancement of my country and fellow-creatures."

Himself being denied the privilege of obtaining an extended literary education, yet he was much interested in this subject, particularly de-

siring its diffusion among the poorer classes of the people in a way to make them self-reliant and self-supporting, and gave liberally of his means for such purposes.

He bequeathed \$40,000 for the establishment of two manual labor schools, one of which is the subject of this paper, having special reference to the practical and religious training of the pupils. At the time of his death negotiations were under way for the purchasing of the tract of land upon which the institute now stands. By the terms of his will his plans were carried out by Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, under whose control he desired the school should be, through a Board of Trustees. In the autumn of 1852 the first committee of the Yearly Meeting was appointed. The first meeting of this committee was held in Wabash, Oct. 25, 1852. Previous steps having been taken, they were duly incorporated the same day under the laws of the State of Indiana, in and under the charter, assuming the corporate name of White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute, whose object was to provide a Christian home and a practical education for worthy poor white, colored and Indian children.

About one-half of the bequest, \$10,000, was expended in the purchase of the farm of 720 acres, lying on Treaty Creek, about four and one-half miles southeast of Wabash. In 1860 the first and main brick house was built for a home for the children who should be kept and the necessary officers and instructors. The next year two barns and a school house with two rooms were put up. A second farm house was completed the following year, and an addition to the original home for the Superintendent, Matron and children was made in 1866. These, with other small but convenient structures, comprised the main expense, about \$10,000, for buildings during the first thirty years of the institute's history.

In 1861 the Home was ready to receive children. The first three taken were white and the next two were Indians. Two boys and a girl, whose father was an Indian, were subsequently admitted. The institute seemed to be an objective point for colored families coming from the South, and a considerable number of them found employment on and about the farm, while their children attended school.

The records show that up to the spring of 1885 there have been 75 children in the Home. School-room exercises were usually kept all day during the winter months and half a day for a few months of the summer. While out of the school room the girls were instructed in the various household duties, as cooking, baking, washing, knitting, sewing and chamber work; and the boys in chores, care of stock, with garden and farm work. Much care was taken to inculcate industrious habits and gentle manners.

It was the uniform policy of the Trustees not to accumulate a property, but to judiciously manage it and expend each year any surplus of income for the benefit of the children who were received from time to time. In the words of the donor, "To so manage that the annual income from the estate of the school for each year be only accountable for its debts for that year." yet to improve the farm and make it more productive as the years went by.

While the Home is under the control of Friends, yet it is not sectarian, the object being to build Christ-like character rather than add numbers to the church. The children heard a portion of Scripture read

and prayer offered daily. They were also required to commit to memory verses of Scripture and repeat them at morning devotions two mornings out of the week. Meeting for worship and Sabbath school were held regularly each Sabbath. A daily example of right living was set before them by those in charge.

As the terms of the bequest would admit Indian youth, in the spring of 1883 a new feature was introduced in the work, that of Indian education. By the aid of the Associated Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, the institute was much enlarged by new buildings and additions to the old ones, making room to accommodate 90 pupils. During the twelve years of this work and the nine years preceding, under the efficient management of O. H. and M. H. Bales, the school did its best work, and the farm was brought to a high state of cultivation. At this time it became chiefly known as an Indian Training School. As to its success in this line, I quote from a report of O. H. Bales to the Indian Commissioner in 1890: "Its success in this work and in the development of home, a school of literature and industry in harmonious and mutually helpful relations, has been highly gratifying. The Home is beautifully situated and very healthy. It is made enjoyable to its inmates and attractive to every one by its tasteful surroundings and adjacent groves and streams. A couple of good-sized fish ponds afford boating and fishing in the summer time and excellent skating in the winter. It secures contentment and good cheer by its mild system of government, and by the daily and constant association and sympathy of the officers and instructors with the pupils." On this point I also quote from a report to the Indian Committee by the late Dr. James E. Rhoads: "The buildings are well planned and of good construction, are kept in good order, are surrounded by a well-kept lawn, with graveled paths and roadways, trees, flowers and shrubbery. The premises are beautifully neat but inexpensive, and its whole aspect bespeaks the excellent service it does in transforming Indian children into self-reliant, work-loving Christians."

During the twelve years 261 Indian children enjoyed the benefits of the school.

At the end of the school year, June 30, 1895, the Indian work closed, since which time the plan of taking children from the various counties, where we could get them, has been pursued. To carry out Josiah White's desire, none but those sound in mind and body are admitted. We have had during the past year an enrollment of 38, ranging in age from five to fifteen years. Among them are seven colored children and one Indian. We have at present 21 boys and 10 girls. The boys are detailed in divisions to do the barn work, milking, and to help in the laundry, are taught to make beds, sweep, scrub and care for their own quarters. During the summer months they are out on the farm seeing the work done and assisting where they can.

The girls are similarly detailed in divisions and take their turn in the kitchen, dining room, laundry and milk cellar. They are taught to sew and mend their own clothes.

All the children are allowed time for play, having their games of croquet, ball, rope jumping, stilts, skating, etc.

We are pursuing the work upon the homelike, family plan, rendered practicable in small schools, of the daily mingling of the sexes together,

not only at school and at the table, but under proper restraint and care and at stated times. We try to rule by love and sympathy, patiently. And when these fail to reach the case, the rod is not spared. Solitary confinement on a limited diet for a few days in some cases reaches the desired results. As a general thing we find them willing and obedient.

A history of one day's routine will give some idea of our system. The rising bell rings at 4:30 A. M., and in fifteen minutes every fellow is at his post of duty, the boys, some milking, some feeding the stock, some in the laundry, and some making beds, etc.; the girls, part doing chamber work, part in the kitchen and dining room. Breakfast is ready promptly at 6 o'clock. The boys and girls are lined up, each in his respective quarters, and answer to their names and march to the dining hall. On reaching the tables all remain standing till the bell taps to sit down. A few moments of silence is observed and thanks offered. When all are through eating, at the tap of the bell the boys pass their plates and cups to the girls opposite. All get quiet again and listen to a portion of Scripture read. At other taps of the bell all rise and put their chairs in place and march out, the boys back to their quarters, and the girls, with the plates and cups, to the kitchen. This is done three times each day. At 7:55 A. M. they all march to the school room, to stay till 11 o'clock. We have dinner at 11:30. At 1 o'clock they all march to the school room again, to remain until 4. When school is out they all report for their evening chores. We have supper at 6. The older pupils have one-half hour for study, beginning at 7. At 7:30 the retiring bell rings, and by 7:45 all have gone to bed.

President Nicholson: We will now hear our friend, W. H. Glascock, Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, on "The State's Relation to the Blind."

THE STATE'S RELATION TO THE BLIND.

(W. H. Glascock.)

The statement that the world owes every man a living is a falsity. The world is debtor to no man. Every able-bodied, sane man recognizes and acknowledges that he must first earn a living before he is entitled to it. If he takes it without the earning he is a thief. If he accepts it without the earning he is a pauper. No man with power to earn for himself a living can accept continued charity without losing his self-respect, and with it the desire for honest effort. As soon as he becomes willing to accept something with no thought of returning value received, he unfits himself for the higher thinking and living of which he is capable. It is even worse for the child, who has within him the possibility of self-support, to become early impressed with the idea that he is a subject of charity—that without any effort upon his part the State will give him what he should earn for himself. A charity which so educates a child is no longer a charity. The highest charity is the charity that makes the individual conscious of his power to do and gives to him the desire and opportunity for the exercise of that power.

Indiana has rightly established an institution for the education of her blind children, as she has established a great system of institutions for the education of those who see. The pupils of this institution are de-

fective, it is true, but are not necessarily dependent. In general, they have the natural longings and aspirations that come to their seeing brothers and sisters. They are boys and girls who expect to become natural men and women, with the power to think and with the ability to do. If through the course of their education and training they can be taught to maintain their independence and self-respect, a majority of them can become self-helpful, either at home or out in the world. They have within them the possibilities of a worthy and useful citizenship.

They resent the idea of charity connected with their education, and justly so, too, and they should be encouraged in their resentment. It is an unfortunate moment in the life of a child when, believing at the outset that he has within him the growing power of self-support, he comes to the point where he acquiesces in the idea that he is a subject of charity. Much of the failure that comes to our blind boys is due to the unmanly yielding to the charity idea—that a living will come even though it be not earned. Almost every boy who graduates from the Institute for the Blind, possessed of a manly independence and self-respect, succeeds in earning for himself a creditable living. I am impressed with the idea that much of the possible good in institutions of this character is wholly lost or partially neutralized by a growing dependence upon the State. Is not this a natural result of our present institutional training?

The Institution for the Blind was established after the public school system had taken form and before the lines of charity were well defined, hence it was classed with the benevolent institutions of the State rather than as a part of the public school system. Out of this classification there has grown up in the public mind the idea that charity and educating the blind go hand in hand, and by it "asylum" and "inmate" have been substituted for "institution" and "pupil." To the Institute for the Blind the State does not stand as a stranger giving alms, but as a parent educating his children. Here the crowning thought is and ought to be the education of the child—the education of mind, heart and hand. That the public should consider the State more charitable in educating her children who cannot see than in educating those who can see is wholly wrong, and stands as a real hindrance to the work of educating the blind to usefulness. The blind should be made to feel that they are a part of the State, and that they must, to the limit of their ability, return in their best coin every dollar expended in their education. This much is expected of those who see, and no less should be expected of the blind, and they acknowledge this obligation until they are otherwise educated.

The State does and should sympathize with her unfortunate children, but this sympathy should not stand in the way of right education in relation to any individual or class. So far as the State emphasizes the idea of charity in the education of any class of her people, just that far does she stand in the way of their highest development, and that far does she weaken her own citizenship. If the State wants citizens who are men she must not educate them to be paupers. Sympathy and charity go side by side, and are not easily separated. The obstacles arising from the State's failure to make all its educational institutions a part of the public school system are further enlarged and emphasized through this relationship. The people sympathize with the blind child, regard it as an object of charity, then proceed to instruct both the parent and the child in the elements of pauperism. The child, supported

by his parents and his friends, comes to the institution with his mind partly filled with these false ideas, and unless the earnest efforts of officers and teachers prevail he grows into expecting more and giving less, until at length he goes from the institution ready to become a pauper at his first failure. The path to dependence and pauperism should not have been made so plain.

With the limitation just discussed, Indiana offers to every one of her capable blind children a liberal education—an education that will insure increased usefulness and greater happiness. The Institute for the Education of the Blind was established fifty years ago, and a continued, persistent effort has been put forth to make known its purpose throughout the State, yet we are compelled each year to canvass the State for new pupils and then fail to secure the attendance of many children who are eligible to admission. Many of the blind children are in ignorant homes, and have parents who take little thought for the future of their children, and care little for educational advantages even when brought to their door. Some have parents who are poor, but have a latent desire to see their children educated, yet lack the courage and energy to provide for them the clothing necessary to send them away from home. Others, again, are in homes that are refined, and have parents who are intelligent and who appreciate the provisions made by the State; but the affliction of the children has brought them so very close to their parents that the parents refuse to give their children up temporarily for their own permanent good. The parents feel more than they think, and thus stand between their children and the light which might come into their lives through an education.

In the State's effort to bring to every blind child the benefits of an education, the Township Trustees have been of great assistance. Almost half of the children entering the Institute for the Blind for the first time this year have come through the efforts of Township Trustees. They find them scattered throughout the State, urge the parents to send them, furnish them with clothing where necessary, and many even bring them to the institution. For the interest they are taking in this phase of their work the Trustees deserve much credit. However, there are many cases in which our combined efforts fail, and unfortunate children, unable to help themselves, are left to grow up in darkness without the light that comes through a higher knowledge. There are many instances where children have entered the institution, have proven themselves strong in their classes, are interested and contented in their work, yet have from year to year been called home for trivial excuses, until they have fallen behind their classmates, have grown discouraged, and finally have permanently given up their work. These cases should be reached by the State. The State has made the provision for all its blind children, and it should further protect them from ignorant and neglectful parents by making their attendance at the institution compulsory. In this manner the State could favorably strengthen her relation to her blind.

The State could further protect her interests by the enactment of a law prohibiting the intermarriage of persons congenitally blind. The children born from such marriages seldom have more sight than their parents, and this defect is transmitted in a varying degree from generation to generation. As a result, the State must educate in her Blind In-

stitution one generation after another, and the possibilities of pauperism are also greatly increased. Grandmother, father, uncle and aunt, cousins and children have been educated in the Blind Institutions of Indiana and adjoining States. Six families are now represented in the Indiana Institution for the Blind by twelve children; there are also in the institution two pairs of cousins, and one little girl whose sister is in the Institution for the Deaf. These children are all congenitally blind. The State long since recognized the evil resulting to children born to cousins, and enacted a law prohibiting the marrying of first cousins. Marriages of this kind exceed in number those of the congenital blind, but do not equal them in the evil results that follow.

The purpose of the Institution for the Blind is to so educate the children who come to it that they may become self-helpful, that they may come to a plane of higher thought and higher feeling, that they may come into possession of more life. The girls will never be able to go out and compete with the seeing in making a living, but when the institution has fulfilled its purpose in them, they will be able to make themselves useful in the home life, and will be more cheerful and contented in their usefulness. Every courageous, independent boy with average talent who graduates from the institution should be able to make for himself a creditable living. When, through her Institution for the Blind, the State has brought the blind into possession of their faculties of mind and power of body, she has discharged toward them her whole duty. It is no part of her duty to find or furnish for them employment.

Much has been thought and said concerning the establishment of a working home for the blind in Indiana. Thus far I have heard no valid reason why the State should do such a thing. It seems to me that nothing could be more demoralizing to adult blind people than to congregate them in one institution. Each one coming to such an institution would bring with him from his high or low surroundings his own fixed peculiarities, which cannot easily be corrected, but which can readily make some one else still more peculiar. In this way class distinction would be more fully emphasized, and the men and women would become less and less natural, being isolated from the corrective influence of the outside world. Such a home would offer small inducements to those of high spirit and independence. They would prefer to have an individual existence, would choose to stand on their own independence and live by their own effort. It would be most attractive to those who have lost their independence and disposition to work—to those who are least worthy. This class would in no case be self-supporting, and could be more economically cared for at home. If a blind man can support himself anywhere, he can do so best where he is best known, where his friends will put employment within his reach and competition will be reduced to a minimum. If he cannot under these conditions support himself, it would seem unwise for the State to establish a special institution for his support.

The great ambition and desire of the thinking blind is to be like other people and to be considered men and women, and not blind people—to be classed on the basis of mind, heart and soul, and not on the basis of body. We grow like the things we touch in our daily life. To be like other people we must mingle with other people. It is a most healthful sign in a blind person when he desires to get out into the world and feel

its great throbbing pulse, to come in contact with the real life of things, and so far as in him lies to give blow for blow in his effort to support himself. Such persons are the most worthy, but they desire no home except their own and need no other home.

Thus far in the work of educating the blind in Indiana the possibilities of their development have only been approached. There are new and important fields into which we have not ventured at all, and a much higher development along old lines is still possible. A perfection of work along many lines which would now seem impossible to the blind can be reached by continued individual training. Not only may thought be highly developed by such training, but the remaining senses may be so educated and the hand so skilled as to enable the blind to accomplish things difficult to the seeing. Certainly a blind boy cannot safely be taught to use machinery, but he can become well skilled in the use of tools. A blind girl cannot be taught to invent and design patterns for garments as well as the seeing, but she may be taught to cut from patterns designed and may become a skillful seamstress, both by hand and on the machine. A blind boy who can mount his bicycle and ride all around his father's barnyard alone, and who will bridle and saddle his horse and gallop off to visit the neighbors, is certainly capable of great development. Helen Keller and Laura Bridgeman serve as extreme illustrations of the possible degree of excellence to be attained under constant personal supervision and direction.

The State is doing much for its blind children in giving them a general education under the conditions now prevailing, but she has not yet made possible the highest degree of development in these children—a development which must come through a closer personal supervision and direction. A primary teacher with forty-five blind pupils cannot give to each one the personal attention required for its highest development. A fourth-year teacher with thirty-five blind children must necessarily make her teaching very general. A teacher in the industrial department with twenty or thirty boys, of all ages and temperaments, has little opportunity to appeal to the individual capacity of each one. And a teacher of music who gives lessons to twenty-five pupils each week finds little time and opportunity to individualize, and thus insure higher results.

The State can do this special work by providing for more teachers in the various departments. The more nearly individual the work becomes the greater and more satisfactory are the results. A child may be capable, ambitious and industrious, yet he cannot go far alone. The road is too strange and too dark, hence he stumbles and loses his way, and oft-times his courage. He needs some one near to encourage and direct him at every turn. This is true in regard to his music, his geography, his shop work—wherever he is in his school work some one ought to be near to restrain and guide. A kindergarten should be maintained in which the children could be trained to think and feel; where the sense of touch could be educated, and where they could learn of things and develop the power of invention and designing. These things cannot be well done under present conditions. The number of teachers is too small, and it cannot be increased. The State has established an institution for educating the blind, and has made generous provisions for carrying on the work, but it will not have done its full duty until it has provided for an increased number of instructors in the institution.

I have purposely neglected to discuss any topic at length. I have only intended to hint at the State's present relation to the blind and to suggest lines along which our work might be made to produce higher results. I believe the Institute for the Blind should be made a part of the public school system in order that the State's efforts may be made fully effective; that the State should compel the attendance of her capable blind children at the institution established for their education; that the State should prohibit the intermarrying of the congenital blind; that it is no part of the State's duty to furnish employment for the blind, and that the State should emphasize the provision she has already made by providing for a still higher development through more individual instruction and closer supervision.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. T. J. Charlton: Some years ago the Board of Trustees of the Blind Institution were almost decided to go before the Legislature and ask them to sell their property and put them out in the country. I said I didn't think it would be right to do that. Any man who goes to the Institution for the Blind and sees the conveniences they have by being in the heart of the city will, I think, be convinced that that kind of a trade ought to be discouraged.

Mr. Glascock: It is not at all desirable to put the institution out in the country. Every child who is able goes to church or some religious service every Sunday. If we were out in the country this would be impossible, for our children would not be able to go any distance. There is some talk, however, of taking our grounds from us and putting us out in the country.

Mr. W. C. Ball: These suggestions that you make, touching proposed amendments to the law—has any effort been made in that direction?

Mr. Glascock: I have no knowledge of any. I think there have been efforts made at different times, but they have always stopped with the individual who made the effort.

Mr. Ball: I would like to suggest that Mr. Glascock prepare a bill covering these things. I will do what I can to get it through. I am interested in the points brought out about the children of congenitally blind parents. There is no need of our continuing a condition that constantly increases the number of people that we have to care for.

Mr. R. O. Johnson: I have been very much interested in the paper by Mr. Glascock. I indorse all the features enumerated by him with one exception. I am not in favor of a law prohibiting the intermarriage of the congenitally deaf. I doubt if any kind of a law, a just law, could be passed or could be drafted. That is a question that has been discussed by the educators of the deaf for a great many years, and I believe that the consensus of opinion at this time is that we had better drop it until we know more about it than we do now.

The President: We will now proceed to the next paper if there are no further questions. Superintendent R. O. Johnson will read his paper on "The Education of the Deaf."

THE STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

(Richard O. Johnson.)

While Indiana glories in many things, her greatest and crowning glory is the common school system, which, reinforced by State Institutions for higher development, results in that intellectual activity which stands as the basis of all that marks a people or country as distinguished in the highest and best type of modern civilization. Progress has resulted in enlarged scope and brought to view greater possibilities. The school mind is eagerly striving for that which is better, and the line of educational advancement is a constantly changing one. There must be either progression or retrogression—where one ends the other begins.

Indiana is proud of her educational system, with its primary and intermediate grades, with its high schools and academies, with its colleges and universities, with its special schools for scientific training, with its duly licensed teachers and careful supervision by the State Board of Education, and Indiana's citizens are more or less familiar with its conduct and results—that is, so far as the education of hearing-speaking youth is concerned. But with a special and co-ordinate branch of the great movement they are not so well informed, i. e., the education of the deaf, who, like children possessed of hearing, demand an education of the State as a matter of right, and do not beg it as a matter of charity.

Every one is more or less familiar with the terms, "Deaf and Dumb" and "Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb," but even greater than this familiarity is the popular misconception of what they really mean or stand for. I regret very much that time allowed will not permit of an historical and general review of one of the greatest works of the present century, nor of a scientific inquiry into the causes of deafness, wherein would be considered heredity, relationship, intermarriage, correlation of the senses, various diseases, etc., etc.; nor a discussion of comparative values of various methods of instruction, nor an inquiry concerning benefits accruing to deaf mutes in after life because of education, as evidenced by their improvement and success, mentally and morally, physically and industrially—for, if such matters could be gone into, I am confident that much light would be thrown upon places now dark to the public mind.

This paper, however, is only for the purpose of showing in a very brief manner what the "Deaf and Dumb" are, and what the "Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb" is, and the State's duty in connection therewith.

And first of speech, called by Homer "the language of gods and men," which deaf mutes generally do not possess. In order to possess verbal language there must be an understanding of words heard; there must be reception, conduction and perception of sound-vibrations, and nature has provided an auditory apparatus with three parts, each of which has its own functions to perform; after perception the sound images must be reproduced in speech by means of the vocal organs.

In other words, there must be a first requisite of intellect for language in any form, and, second and third, requisites of hearing and unimpaired vocal organs for verbal language.

No normal person remembers how he learned to talk. From the "time whereof his mind runneth not to the contrary" he has possessed thought, hearing and speech, the first presumably because of the second and third, for widespread prejudice declares, "Without verbal language, no understanding, no reason." But that this is a fallacy has long been proven, and Preyer, in a general conclusion, truly states the case when he says: "It was not language that generated the intellect; it was the intellect that formerly invented language; and even now the human being brings with him into the world far more intellect than talent for language." Thought consists in the combination and separation of ideas, and these the new-born babe possesses long before verbal language, which follows in due order as one of the co-ordinate lines of intellectual development. But even if this line be wanting, if hearing and speech be denied to one, resulting from birth or because of sickness or accident after birth, then there still may be constant and continued development of intellect by means of gestures, signs and written language, which, while rendering the task more difficult and requiring skilled and specially prepared teachers, answers in very great degree the requirement that verbal language must exist before there can be that higher development absolutely unattainable by the feeble-minded and idiotic, who are so, not because of lack of language in whole or in part, but because of brain deficiency, lack of ideas, lack of sense-impressions properly co-ordinated in time and space.

The deaf mute, therefore, possesses the first and third requisites for verbal language, just as does any normal child, intellect and good vocal organs, for in the latter there is usually no defect except such as may naturally result from lack of exercise. Ordinary children learn to speak by hearing and imitating sounds made by others; the deaf child does not hear such sounds, therefore does not imitate them, and therefore remains mute. The immediate cause of mutism is, therefore, simply deafness. When this is not the case, as occasionally happens in children improperly brought to schools for the deaf, there is usually some mental defect which has prevented the development of speech. Such mutism is the "result of the absence either of ideas or of reflex action in the motor organs of speech. In the former case, imbeciles have nothing to say; in the latter they have no desire to speak." If a deaf mute is found who is also burdened with mental trouble, like feeble-mindedness, the second is not a result of the first; the first is probably a result of the second. Be this as it may, under any circumstances, the afflicted one should be simply referred to as a feeble-minded or idiotic person. They belong to a defective class, are highly degenerate and must not and should not be considered and treated as deaf mutes, who, born with intellect and resultant thought, are as far above the feeble-minded as are their more fortunate brothers who enjoy hearing and speech. Though the loss of hearing and speech is a serious inconvenience, nay, more, a serious hardship, yet, in spite of it, a goodly proportion attain to high rank in the arts, in general business and in the industrial trades. Many have successfully competed with learned and scholarly men and women whose hearing was perfect.

It will be noticed that in several places I have referred to the deaf mute. This term is of American origin and is preferable in every way to deaf and dumb, which seems to indicate that deafness and dumbness are two distinct physical defects instead of standing to each other in the relation of cause and effect. The word dumb is open to the objection that it carries with it an implication of brutishness, and to the further objection that the word has the colloquial significance of stupid. Its application to the deaf is thought by themselves and by their friends to be somewhat uncomplimentary, since the loss of hearing does not imply defective intelligence. The term deaf mute signifies, strictly speaking, persons who, having been born deaf, or having lost their hearing in early life, have not acquired the power of speech. The term, however, is not generally used in its strictest sense. There are many persons designated as such who may be totally deaf, yet possess the power of speech to useful extent. For instance, those who, having lost their hearing by accident or disease after having learned articulate language, still retain their speech notwithstanding their deafness; others formerly mute have acquired the art of speech more or less perfectly and in limited degree, through instruction. Again, many deaf mutes are only partially deaf and may or may not articulate, according to the degree of deafness and amount of instruction given them in articulation.

A great many people—yes, nine-tenths of them—erroneously regard the institution as an asylum for deaf mutes—a place where they are taken in and kept for an indefinite time. Just what the inmates do to pass the time these people hardly know, but that it is simply a harbor of refuge for an unfortunate class, surrounded by a certain mystery, they are confident. Such ignorance is lamentable. It is neither a prison, an asylum, a hospital, a poor house, nor a reform school. It is purely and in every sense of the term a school, wherein is given intellectual as well as industrial training, of the same kind if not degree, as is given in any college or school for hearing-speaking youth.

It is intended not only for the deaf and dumb, so called, those who cannot speak, but also for all who may be too deaf to be educated in the common schools, even though they may have more or less perfect speech.

It is a well-known fact that there are many children in the public schools who are too deaf to be properly educated there, and the majority of teachers you meet can mention a case or two. There are also many semi-deaf persons who do not attend the public schools for the reason that they would receive no benefit there. The statistics of our eye and ear infirmaries show the existence of large numbers of children who have been treated for defective hearing and who have never been received into an institution for the deaf. What has become of them we do not know. Some of them may have gone to the public schools, possibly, to be slighted, neglected and finally dropped out as very, very dull and backward pupils, and all because they heard a jumble of sounds and not words. Of late years many of these hard-of-hearing cases are applying for admission to institutions for the education of the deaf, the old idea that such institutions were asylums for the totally deaf giving away to the correct one, that they are schools for all those too deaf to be educated in the common schools, and just as much a part of the educational system of the State as the public school itself.

Another fact is that a large percentage of the pupils of any institution for the deaf possesses more or less hearing. Some time ago I made an examination of 261 pupils in this school, using for the purpose a phonograph with musical instrument records, cornet, piccolo, xylophone, and human voice records, spoken words and song. Of the total number, 225 were marked as hearing more or less in one ear or the other, or in both, and the results in per cents. were as follows: Thirty-seven per cent. more deaf in right ear, male 49 per cent., female 51 per cent., 84 pupils; 47 per cent. more deaf in left ear, male 53 per cent., female 47 per cent., 106 pupils; 16 per cent. equally deaf in both ears, male 39 per cent., female 61 per cent., 35 pupils. Of the 36 who were unable to hear, 15 per cent. of the whole, 24 were male, 12 female. Of the 225 who said they could hear, the ability was but feeble in 72 per cent., being divided almost equally between the male and the female. Of the total number, 44 per cent. was able to distinguish musical instruments, 26 per cent. the human voice, and 15 per cent. spoken words. It is undoubtedly true that a large number of those who said they "could hear a little," and were so marked, were unable to perceive the difference between sensation or feeling and hearing. This may be true, yet 'tis exceedingly difficult to draw the line between the two—the fact, however, remains that a number who, at first thought could not hear, afterwards, upon repetition, did hear. Supposing, however, we deduct this entire number who could hear but feebly—163—boys 80, girls 83—it still leaves 28 per cent. who have been found to possess "considerable ability to hear"—62—boys 30, girls 32.

It is because of such facts as these that the Oral-Aural Department has been established.

The course of study in the school covers a period of ten years—five years for the Primary Department, two years for the Intermediate and three years for the Academic. Substantially it comprises a common school course, varied in some particulars to meet the wants of deaf children. It begins with simple object lessons, use of the Manual alphabet, and writing from actions, pictures and natural signs. The great thing to be desired, however, is ease, freedom and accuracy in writing and understanding the English language, and this is kept in view whether the study is arithmetic, algebra, geography, history, physiology, or what not, for it must be remembered that to deaf mutes the English language is as foreign as the German to an Englishman, their natural language being a gesture language, their thoughts not in words but in pictures. The sign language is taught only so far as it can be used as a means toward an end.

Instruction is given in and by speech and speech-reading, wherever it is thought practicable.

The sign language is a language of gesture, of pantomime, and can be learned only by association with those who use it. To master it there must be use—continual use. A sign may represent a word, usually, however, an idea, and the sign language can properly be called an ideographic one. Some of the signs are natural ones, and tend to outline or suggest the idea or object for which they stand; hearing-speaking persons frequently use them in daily intercourse; others are highly arbitrary and conventional, there seeming to be no natural reason for their being. There is no publication from which the language of signs can

be acquired. It is handed down from one to another, and can be learned only by direct contact with those who use it.

However, there is another method outside of writing by which one can communicate with the deaf, and which is universally used by them. It is the Manual Alphabet, or finger spelling. It is a borrowed art for the deaf, as it was neither originated by them nor by their teachers; it was not even invented for their use. Its antiquity is great. It seems to have been in use by the Assyrians during the fifteenth century, and mention is made of finger spelling more than a thousand years ago. Many methods of finger spelling were invented by monks under rigid vows of silence, and others who desired secret communication. They all seem to be based upon the finger signs for numbers in use among the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.

The first finger alphabet adopted in teaching the deaf was the Spanish one-hand alphabet, as devised by Pedro Ponce de Leon, a pious and learned monk, who lived in Spain between 1520 and 1584. Later, with some changes, this was introduced into France, and again later (1817), into our own country by Dr. T. H. Gallaudet. In England and some other places the alphabet in common use is the two-hand alphabet, and the one-hand one is as uncommon there as the two-hand one is here.

This simple art is commended to the hearing. The alphabet can be learned in an hour. It has been learned by close application in ten minutes. Taken up as a pastime, often, it has proved useful in business and in the home. It is of special value in the sick room, and it has been used by many, after the voice was gone, to convey messages of importance and last words of love, trust and peace.

The general system of instruction used in the institution is known as the Combined (American) System, under which all known methods and their variations may be used for the attainment of an object common to all. Speech and speech-reading are regarded as very important, but mental development and the acquisition of language are regarded as still more important. It is believed that in many cases mental development and the acquisition of language can be better attained by some particular method than by others, and, so far as circumstances permit, such method (or methods) is chosen for each pupil as seems best adapted to his individual case.

At the present time the general instruction of the majority of the pupils is carried on chiefly by the Manual Method (the sign language, Manual Alphabet and writing), part of them receiving special training in speech and speech-reading. A number of pupils are taught wholly by the Oral Method (speech and speech-reading and writing), the sign language and the Manual Alphabet being discarded except in very limited degree and during chapel exercises. These pupils, however, are allowed to mingle freely with the pupils from the Manual Method Classes at all times outside of the classroom. Some of the teachers use speech and speech-reading in addition to the sign language and Manual Alphabet as a means of instruction with part of their pupils. Attention is also given to the development and training of the hearing. In short, our rule is: Any method for good results—all methods and wedded to none.

The school at the present time is divided into five departments—the Manual, the Oral, the Kindergarten, the Art and the Industrial.

The Manual Department, consisting of 199 pupils, is divided into five primary, two intermediate and three academic grades, and a regular course of study, covering ten years, is closely adhered to. The Oral Department consists of five classes (63 pupils), and the regular course of study is also followed. Four classes (46 pupils) comprise the Kindergarten, and are designed for children too young to be advantageously received into either the Manual or the Oral Departments. Two of the classes (22 pupils) are given oral instruction and are being well drilled in the elements to the end that next year they may be passed into the Oral Department proper.

The Kindergarten Department, started two years ago, had long been needed in the institution, in order that boys and girls ranging in age between four and eight years may be taken into the institution for the purpose of receiving that preliminary education which the hearing-speaking child acquires between the ages of two and five. Without such kindergarten training, given by one who is perfectly familiar with the peculiar work of educating the deaf, the deaf child must be kept at home until eight years of age and allowed to grow up mentally and morally years behind his more fortunate brother, a stranger in his own family and an object of curiosity to and fit subject for torment by a thoughtless neighborhood. All this has been avoided and the proper result of deaf-mute education reached more easily, more completely and in shorter time by providing the proper kindergarten training. It is hoped that its success will result in the possession of a properly equipped kindergarten cottage.

In the Art Department all the girls of the academic grades and the upper grade of the Intermediate receive instruction in painting, modeling, designing and wood-carving. The Industrial Department includes all classes in printing, bookbinding, shoe and leather work, sewing and individual work in the various trades and occupations taught all pupils.

Industrial training is given all boys and girls, so that on leaving, at the end of ten years, each one may possess the means of gaining a livelihood. The boys are taught printing, cabinetmaking, carpentry, woodturning, shoemaking, cooking, farming, floriculture and baking. The girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking and domestic duties generally.

All pupils in the Primary Department are instructed in drawing. Special classes may be formed for mechanical and architectural drawing.

The scholastic year extends over nine months, all pupils going home for a three months' vacation during the summer. Instruction is given each school day in both the intellectual and industrial departments.

Under all the circumstances, his defect being physical, his deafness should not cause the deaf mute to be assigned to one of the "defective classes." Mr. A. O. Wright, lately President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, after years of careful investigation and study, says: The true defective classes should be divided into

- (1) The defective in mind (feeble-minded and insane.)
- (2) The defective in emotion (criminals.)
- (3) The defective in will (paupers.)

The deaf mute is defective in neither mind, emotion nor will, and educated, as is his right and the State's duty, by means of compulsory

education laws, he is better able to fight life's battles than many to whom nature has been wonderfully kind.

The State supports such school, not only for the good of the deaf themselves, but for the welfare and prosperity of itself. If parents and guardians do not avail themselves of opportunities offered, it should certainly be the duty of the State to step in and compel the attendance of their children as a matter of self-protection. The welfare of the child, either hearing-speaking or deaf, should be considered more sacred than the right of the parent to control it.

A general compulsory education law, fairly drawn to meet all creeds and conditions of life, would tend in great degree, in my judgment, to reduce pauperism, vagrancy and crime, saving to the State many thousands of dollars in actual expenses, to say nothing of increased wealth added to the total by the labor of those who otherwise would be a burden upon the body politic.

After acquiring an education, the deaf mute goes out into the great battle of life, and you can find him among the skilled laborers of many trades and filling places of trust in many clerical positions. You can find him as writer of prose and as writer of poetry. You can find him as minister, lawyer and teacher; as artist, engraver and sculptor. You can find him as botanist, farmer and chemist; as abstractor, architect and draughtsman. You can find him as journalist and as holder of governmental positions. He asks no favor. He stands or falls according to his merit.

Who of you that visited the World's Fair recalls the great bronze piece in the Fine Arts Building, representing "A Bear Hunt," valued at \$15,000—a work of art, massive and beautiful? Douglass Tilden, a deaf mute, was the sculptor. In the rooms of the building were pictures of rare worth and beauty; deaf mutes placed some of them there. In the magazines and literary papers is not infrequently seen the name of Howard Glyndon; she is a deaf mute. There has been John Carlin and James Nack, Mary Tolles Peet and William L. Bird, Laura Bridgman and many others who have been deaf, yet paid court to the muse of poetry.

The deaf have appeared as characters in many works of fiction. Scott's *Fenella*, in "Peveril of the Peak," is represented as bright and winsome. Mme. de Sevigne, in her "Letters," speaks of her lady deaf-mute companion and of how comfortable such silent human companionship is, without the endless chatter of small minds. Wilkie Collins's novel, "Madonna Mary," has for its heroine a deaf mute. Dickens, in "Dr. Marigold," draws a pleasing picture of two deaf mutes. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in her "Silent Partner," brings in an unimportant figure, a deaf girl, but shows a want of knowledge of the peculiarities of the class. Tourguenief, the Russian, tells a pathetic story of an uneducated deaf mute. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "Over the Teacups," weaves a garland fair for that sweet and remarkable girl, Helen Keller. Maarten Maartens, in "God's Fool," makes the central figure of his story a deaf boy—not a deaf mute, for he lost his hearing at nine years of age, after having acquired speech. The author, however, by way of contrast, brings into the story a real deaf mute—a peddler—and there is talk of deaf-mute education, of speech-reading and of the Manual (or finger) Alphabet.

Wallace, in the "Prince of India," makes the three most immediate attendants of the Prince deaf mutes, to whom he teaches speech and speech-reading; and note! the Prince is the Wandering Jew, and the year 1448, just about the time of Agricola of Heidelberg, who made the only statement in nearly 800 years of an educated deaf mute. There are deaf-mute characters in Alfred de Musset's "Pierre et Camille," in Samuel Johnson's "Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland," in Rider Haggard's "She," and in many others.

Among the prose writers of the world a place of high rank will, without question, be accorded John Kitto, the famous Bible commentator, who became deaf in childhood. "For want of oral guidance in hearing others speak," he says, "it is next to impossible that the deaf man should have that knowledge of quantity and rhythm which is so essential to harmonious voice. He would also be unsafe in his rhymes." That Kitto's poetry is better than his reasoning will be proved by the following:

ALTERNATIVES.

Were all the beams that ever shone
From all the stars of day and night
Collected in one cone,
Unalterably bright,
I'd give them for one glance of heaven
Which might but hint of sin forgiven.

Could all the voices and glad sounds
Which have not fallen on my sense
Be rendered up in one hour's bounds,
A gift immense,

I'd for one whisper to my heart
Give all the joy this might impart.

If the sweet scents of every flower—
Each one of which cheers more than wine—
One plant could from its petals pour,

And that were mine,
I would give up that glorious prize
For one faint breath from Paradise.

DISCUSSION.

In answer to questions Mr. Johnson said: This compulsory education question has been up in the Legislature at various times, but has always failed to become law. In my judgment, neither the blind nor the deaf should have any State aid. They should be educated by the State, and after that the State is done with them. If they get into the poor houses it is their own fault. They have been differently educated. There is no use in their getting into such institutions.

Mr. John R. Elder: Mr. Johnson, have you any idea how many deaf mutes there are in the State not in the school?

Mr. Johnson: I have the figures, but I haven't worked them out for two years. At the meeting of the last General Assembly I figured that there are between three and four hundred that ought to be in the school

between the ages of six and fourteen or fifteen. If a deaf child is allowed to remain at home until he is fourteen or fifteen his mind becomes set and you can't do much with him.

Mr. Elder: How young do you take children?

Mr. Johnson: We have one little boy five years old and a little girl five. If we had a kindergarten I would like to take them at three, or just as soon as they could be separated from their mothers.

Question: Is there any maximum age limit at which you receive children?

Mr. Johnson: Twenty-one, but we don't like to take them over sixteen.

Mr. Bail: Where do those children who have no homes go during the summer vacation?

Mr. Johnson: Well, they go back to the poor houses. For that reason I advocate selling some land we have at the school and buying a farm. Then in the summer time these children who go to the poor houses could go out to our farm and be earning something and be better off.

Mrs. Warren: What per cent. of the children of deaf mute parents are deaf mutes?

Mr. Johnson: A very small per cent. I presume in the cases of intermarriage of the deaf, four-fifths of the offspring are hearing and speaking.

Mr. Benjamin Starr: Is any part of your duties directed toward the treatment of deafness?

Mr. Johnson: No.

Question: What per cent. of the children that go out from your institution become self-supporting?

Mr. Johnson: I have no direct information on that, but my understanding is that nearly all of them are self-supporting.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: It is well to bring out a point of difference in the treatment of adults in the schools for the deaf and blind. The loss of sight is much more serious than the loss of hearing. A person who has learned an ordinary occupation is incapacitated by the loss of sight except in a very few instances. The loss of hearing doesn't interfere so much. The School for the Blind can, and as a matter of fact, does take in adults, not to give them an education, but to teach them a means of livelihood. There is no doubt that a man losing his sight late in life is very helpless. I had occasion some years ago to send to the School for the Blind a man forty years of age who had lost his sight. He had grown to feel that he was an object of charity and that the people ought to take care of him. It was very hard to get him to go to the School for the Blind. He went to the school, however, stayed one year, and came back like a new man. He had learned to do something.

Superintendent Glascock: We have in the institution now a man from Fort Wayne who lost his sight by premature explosion of gunpowder. He is forty-seven years of age. He is the most enthusiastic pupil we have in the school. As soon as he found he could do something for himself his life became sunshine to what it had been before. An old lady wanted to come and learn the alphabet so she could read her Bible. Persons of good character who have lost their sight come to us and we give them all the help we can.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES.

President Nicholson announced the following committees:

On Organization—W. C. Ball, Chairman; Miss Sarah F. Keely, T. J. Charlton, Dr. Catherine Snyder Busse, Alexander Johnson, Arthur C. Pershing, Ernest Bicknell, Dr. S. E. Smith, Prof. Frank Fetter, Charles Eddinger.

On Time and Place—John R. Elder, Chairman; John C. Harvey, Judge S. B. Davis, Miss Margaret Bergen, Mrs. L. H. Bunyan, H. W. Felts, Theophilus Hargrove, R. O. Johnson.

On Resolutions—Alexander Johnson, Chairman; W. H. Glascock, John Howard, E. S. Holiday, A. H. Graham, Mrs. S. G. Jump, Miss Sarah Hathaway.

THURSDAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Nicholson: The subject this afternoon is "Public Relief of the Poor." When we consider that there are over a thousand Trustees in the State, it is most important for us to meet and discuss their various duties. We are very sorry that the papers which we expected to hear are not here to-day, but it will not do to pass over so important a subject. In order to get the matter started, I will call upon Superintendent Johnson to talk to us.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: About seven years ago, when the Board of State Charities was first organized, we wanted very much to get at the giving of poor relief by Township Trustees. There was evidently something wrong in our Trustees' giving, for some reason or other. What made us think so was that our neighbor on the east, Ohio, with a considerably larger population, was giving away a great deal less money through the Trustees; so we tried to find out how they were giving their money. We couldn't get the information we wanted. It seems as though business principles in the matter of administration of charity too often don't get into the Trustee's office. To do the work properly we must have business principles. That doesn't mean we have to be cold-hearted. That doesn't mean we are not to be benevolent. Business principles simply mean a wise adaptation of means to ends. When we have a certain thing to do, we are to choose the wisest and best way to do it. In work of any kind the first thing we have to know is what we want to do. In relieving the poor the first thing we want to know is what relief is necessary. The second thing is what have we done, and the third thing what the results are. I have known Trustees who, in their bridge work, their road building, their school work, have been extremely business-like. But when the charity work came up they forgot all about business and thought of nothing but charity. They let their hearts run away with their heads. I want to emphasize the importance of applying business principles just as carefully to the distribution of charity as to any other part of a Trustee's work. First of all, investigate. You have no business to be moved by a pitiful story when you don't know whether that story is true or not. If you don't put business into it you will make a mistake.

The first thing is to know of a surety just the circumstances of those people. You have no business to give away one penny of the tax-payers' money without knowing the actual circumstances of the applicant.

The second is to keep accurate records, full records, not merely the person's name and the part of the Township where he lives, but a full record of the family circumstances, not only for your own benefit, but for that of your successor. I have known of instances where families have been getting help right along, year after year. Their fathers have been in the Trustee's office, their grandfathers and their grandmothers have been in the Trustee's office, and not a scrap of writing to show it. I venture to say that nine times out of ten there was hardly any evidence as to what sort of work had been done by your predecessor when you went into the office in regard to particular families. That isn't business-like.

The third thing is to find out the results of what you are doing. If we are sowing seed, we want to know what kind of a crop we are going to get. We must know the results. A Trustee has to remember all the time that he is just as likely, some say far more likely, to be doing some harm every time he is doing a little good. Every time you encourage people to depend upon the County when they ought to be depending upon themselves you are doing them harm. We have got to bear in mind always that fact—that we may be doing a very great deal of harm while we are doing some good.

To these three suggestions I want to add one more idea—one that is revolutionizing charity and a great many other things. That is what we call the friendly visiting idea; the idea that the best thing you can give to some one is not money, but yourself, your kindness, your sympathy and your encouragement. That is a great deal for a Township Trustee to give to all kinds of people, and yet, dear friends, while it is a great thing to ask of you, it is a great thing to do. I like to look at the Township Trustee as a father of his Township. What a beautiful idea it is for a man to have that kind of fatherly thought when poor, distressed people come for help. Just find out whether they are doing all they can, and encourage them to do what they can for themselves, and let them understand that the Township is not going to do anything for them if they will not do anything for themselves. A word of encouragement, a word of advice that leads a person to go out and try for himself is worth a great deal more to him than an order for groceries.

I have a great deal of sympathy for an overworked officer, and I don't want to appear to be preaching at you at all, for I know how many of you are trying hard to do the work for which the Township has elected you.

Mr. Ernest Bicknell: Mr. Johnson has just spoken about Ohio not giving as much money to the poor through the Township Trustees as Indiana does. With 50 per cent. larger population, it gives almost 50 per cent. smaller an amount of money. The investigation of applications for help is the secret, very largely, of the reduction of expenses. In Center Township, Marion County, which is the largest and most populous in the county, containing the city of Indianapolis, we have a system of investigation which is probably the most successful of any in use in the State. Mr. Makepeace, the Trustee of that Township, who was to have

read a paper, disappointed us and is not here, but Miss Goepper, a young lady who has been in his office for years, is here and has brought two reports of investigators. Some one comes into the office and asks for help and makes a certain statement. Now Mr. Makepeace doesn't give assistance on that. His investigator goes to where this person says he lives and brings back a full statement of what he finds. His report is written and is placed on file in the office. The records in that office are almost invaluable, because they have been kept in such a detailed manner. Miss Goepper has consented to read the two reports just to show what kind of reports these investigators make.

Miss Goepper: We use printed blanks to save labor in making the reports. After the blanks are filled the investigator writes such additional facts and opinions as he may have upon the back of the slip. Here is one of our reports complete which will serve as an example of our methods:

APPLICATION FOR TOWNSHIP AID.

Index 512-6. Relief ordered, *July 3, '96.*
 Man's name, *Erl Winkler.*
 Woman's name, *Della Wink'er.*
 Color of applicant, *white.*
 Residence, *84 Bates.*
 Woman's former name, *Johnson.*
 Man's age, *24.* Where born, *Indiana.*
 Woman's age, *20.* Where born, *Indiana.*
 Occupation of man, *painter.* Woman,
 Came from *Franklin.*
 Lived in the county *eight years.*
 Has sons, aged
 Has daughters, aged
 Number attending school,
 Rent of *Kaufmann* at *\$8.00* per month.
 Worked last for *Phillips.*
 At *\$2.00* per day.
 Had no work for *three weeks.*
 Health, *typhoid fever.*
 Was helped by Co. No. When,
 Where,
 His relatives live, *father, Jeff Winkler, two brothers, Edward and Frank, in Franklin, one sister in Rushville.*
 Her relatives live, *sister, Jenny Newsom, in city; brother, Thomas, in Marion.*
 Applied for *groceries.*
 Recommended by
 Indianapolis, *July 3, 1896.*

On the back of this report the investigator has written as follows: "This applicant claims never to have asked aid before. This proves to be our old friend, Della Davis (438-6), who married Winkler in June, 1896. She now gives her maiden name as Johnson and says her mother is dead. This is false, as her mother, Elizabeth Samuels or Simms (15-6), is living and received aid a short time ago. Della's identity was estab-

lished by giving her sister Jenny Newsom's name. Mr. W. is down with typhoid fever, and has been sick three weeks and worked very little this summer. Dr. Wheeler attending, and says it will be some time before he will be able to work. Mrs. W. looks as if she might be the next in bed. Aid given."

Here is another report which will be sufficient, with that just read, to illustrate our work:

APPLICATION FOR TOWNSHIP AID.

Index 525-5. Relief ordered,

Man's name, *Fenton Cooney*.

Woman's name, *Ida Cooney*.

Color of applicant, *white*.

Residence, *14 Lynn street*.

Woman's former name, *Lowe*.

Man's age, *29*. Where born, *Indiana*.

Woman's age, *30*. Where born, *Iowa*.

Occupation of man, *painter*. Woman,

Came from *Greenfield*.

Lived in the county *seven weeks*.

Has 3 sons, aged: *Cha, 9 years; Leo, 7 years; Ralph, 3 years*.

Has 4 daughters, aged: *Ethel, 12 years; Lazella, 5 years; Lazara, 4 years; baby, 11 days*.

Number attending school,

Rent of, at per month.

Worked last for *Holy Cross Church*.

At *25 cents per hour*.

Had no work for *three weeks*.

Health, *she sick*.

Was helped by Co. No. When,

Where,

His relatives live (*parents*), *Norban and Delila*; 4 brothers, *Charles, Harris, Frank and William*; 2 sisters, *Ella Torana, Lucy Lawrence*.

Her relatives live (*parents*), *James and Susan*; 5 brothers, *William, Henry, Sam, John and Charles*; 2 sisters, *Jenny Arnold, in Kansas; Anna McDonald, in Washington*.

Applied for *groceries*.

Recommended by *R. B. Gwinn*.

Indianapolis, *August 21, 1896*.

Notes on the back of this blank are as follows: "Visitor finds a large family of small children, none old enough to help any, and very destitute. She says she has been an invalid for two years and not able to do much work. He is a fresco painter, out of work. Well spoken of by neighbors. This family is a new resident referred to C. O. S. The Benevolent Society sent in relief and Flower Mission took care of the sick, also sent in a nurse.

"Charity Organization Society received a letter from the Trustee at Greenfield stating that the Cooney family are professional dead-beats,

and had been away from Greenfield long enough to lose their residence there. In answer to letter written by Trustee to Trustee at Richmond, latter says Cooneys left Richmond three or four years ago; are dead-beats; he drinks, and they are dependent wherever they go. Her parents are well to do and have given them a start twice."

The figures in the notes on the back of the first report above refer to the page and volume of the permanent records of the office in which previous reports concerning the same people may be found. The initials C. O. S. on the back of the second report above mean the "Charity Organization Society" of Indianapolis, with which the Trustee's office keeps in the closest touch. The Flower Mission and benevolent society referred to are charitable associations which are connected with the C. O. S.

Mr. Bicknell: That report shows how the Trustee in Indianapolis works with the Charity Organization Society, the Flower Mission and other charitable societies. They all fit in together like dove tails, with no friction and duplication of each other's work. It is a system that we ought to have in many of our Indiana towns.

We have to-day from Clay County six representatives: a County Commissioner, a Trustee, the County Attorney, the Superintendent of the Poor Asylum, the Matron of the Poor Asylum and a lady unofficially interested in all charitable work. The people of Clay County have the idea that they ought to establish some sort of system in the giving of poor relief. A meeting was called some time ago which was attended by nearly all the Trustees, the County Commissioners and others, and they took the first steps toward a County organization. One of the leaders in that movement, Mr. Huffman, President of the Board of County Commissioners, is here and we should like to hear from him.

Mr. Huffman: I want to substitute Mr. E. S. Holiday, our County Attorney, who is much more able to present this case. I will say, however, before taking my seat that the Trustees of Clay County, as a rule, give out alms promiscuously, without knowing anything about the real wants of the people. We want this remedied as soon as possible.

Mr. E. S. Holiday: There has been a good deal said here to-day about system. I think I may say that our county, so far as charity is concerned, illustrates the want of system. Every man there who has anything to give is a law unto himself. Recently a few of us got together and made an effort to organize a charitable association, embracing the entire county. Mr. Bicknell kindly came down and gave us the benefit of information on that subject. Our county being the center of the mining district, there is more poverty than in most of the counties in the State. A large number of our people, some of whom earn good wages, spend their money as fast as they earn it. The charity doled out to them is haphazard. We came to this meeting for the purpose of getting all the information we could in regard to the best method of organizing public charities, and we will be thankful for any information from any source in regard to it. One thing we are especially anxious for is the best method of arousing public opinion to the necessity for organization. What we want is arguments with which to go to these people who have taken no interest in the matter; something to reach those who have never thought of the subject. They know that people are growing up in our country almost like heathen. They know there is plenty of

work to be done. What we want to do is to impress on the people that for this purpose we are all our brothers' keepers, and we will be held responsible for our failure to do our duty. We want to know just what we can do ourselves to accomplish something in an organized way. We waste enough money in our county in indiscriminate alms-giving to take care of all the poor people in it. I have seen mothers soothe their crying infants with copious draughts of beer. I have been in families where the children of those families will never hear more vicious language than they hear from their own fathers and mothers. We have got to do something with that kind of people. Many good persons are working and giving a good deal of attention in looking after people in far-off Asia and Africa, but they are letting heathens grow up at our very doors and hardly know of their existence. We must have some way of helping these people. We want to feed their souls and their minds, and we have got to do it.

Mr. Huffman: We called a meeting of the citizens of Clay County with an idea of getting somebody to assist the Trustees in the different townships in finding out the condition of the poor. They are unable to know at all times just how to act. We are especially interested in the children. If we look after the children properly it will not be long before our society will be reformed. We want, if possible, to have some kind of an institution or orphans' home, where we can put the children, so we can take them out of the Poor Asylum. We don't want to have to put the children into the Poorhouse at all. We not only have to look after orphans, but also after children that are worse than orphans.

Mr. Bicknell: One strange thing that has come to our attention in the office of the Board of State Charities is that you can not tell anything about the amount of poverty in a township by the amount of poor relief that is given there. That seems rather peculiar, but it is nevertheless true. In about four cases out of five the most relief is given where the least is needed.

Mr. Geo. Bishop: The proper investigation of applications for assistance requires an assistant in the office. Indianapolis has the best system of investigation that I ever heard of. Not a dollar goes out of that office without they know that the applicant is worthy. In my case I haven't anybody to make investigations. I question the applicants as much as I dare. Sometimes I get a little ashamed for fear they will think I am getting a little personal. I never send any one away empty-handed. I give them a little for temporary relief. There is one class of applicants whom it is a shame for us to call paupers. In the last year or so you all know that some of our very best mechanics have become destitute. Factories have closed and their wages have stopped. Some of these men are our very best citizens, but to-day they are in want. They never knew what it was to go into the Trustee's office for assistance, but in the last month or two they have been compelled to come. There is a law that requires that when application for help at the Trustee's office is made, the applicant must tell his name, age, the reason relief is necessary, etc. I want to say that that is rather humiliating to a person. I have seen tears trickle down the ladies' faces when they had to answer those questions. "Is the world to know that I have to come here and ask for help?" No doubt the law is put there for a wise purpose. It is

to drive away some of the old paupers. Those people it has no effect on, but it does affect the worthy that are driven to such extremes.

I want to say that I have gotten in line with the organization known as Associated Charities, on the plan of trying to help those that help themselves. That is the true principle of charity. I am trying to work as much as I can on that theory. The Associated Charities and myself get together as a committee to try to devise some means of furnishing work for those that are willing to work. We are blessed with natural gas and do not burn much wood, consequently the sawing of wood soon runs out. I generally lay in from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cords of wood a year. I have that for the benefit of those who are willing to saw it and take pay in groceries or whatever they need for their families. I always pay them in that way—never in money. When the wood was exhausted we adopted the plan of allowing so much an hour for the cracking of stone. That plan kept away a class called tramps or deadbeats, who are always looking for a chance to get something for nothing. I have issued orders for the cracking of stone that never came back to the office. It saved money for the county by simply having that stone to crack. I have found the Associated Charities to be of great assistance. There are some cases that a woman can investigate better than a man, and Miss Rhodes has given me her assistance. We are trying to investigate as far as we can. Humanity is weak, and people will come to get money as long as you are willing to give it out to them. There is one thing that I discourage as much as I can. That is, allowing children to come to the office for help. It is making paupers of them, and I stop it whenever I can. If the children come to the Trustee for their parents, when they grow up they are addicted to the habit and it is not a hardship to go for themselves. In some cases the children have to come once in a while, but I discourage it all I can. Sometimes when they come I send them back and tell them to send their mother.

Mr. Arthur Pershing, Muncie: I live in a natural gas town, and, as a great many people have moved there in recent years, it is hard for me to investigate some of the cases because they come from a distance. Sometimes I write to where they come from. Sometimes I think, as Brother Bishop remarked, that the Trustees make paupers. In no instance, unless it is a case of sickness, will I give more than a dollar. I would rather give one dollar twice than to give two dollars once. The class of people that come to us haven't the first principle of economy. They will make one dollar go nearly as far as two if they have to. If they need it I give more. These people play all kind of tricks. They come to the Trustee for help when you would find on investigation they do not really need it. I never give them money. I give them orders, but I instruct the merchant to be careful. I do not have time to investigate. Sometimes they come for help, and I do not think them deserving, but I hate to turn them off, and I give them a smaller amount, say seventy-five cents. The next day I go out and try to find reliable information. In case of sickness I never refuse a doctor. They may be sick, though they don't look sick. I really have not spent as much money as some of the other Trustees have for a town as large as ours, and I haven't heard any of the taxpayers or people complaining.

Mr. Bicknell: The Commissioners make a serious mistake in their ideas of economy in not allowing the Trustee an assistant. I have no

doubt that if Mr. Bishop had a capable assistant to do the investigating for him, the saving to this county from the employment of that assistant would amount to three or four times the salary that would have to be paid him. Where this plan has been tried it has been found that the saving has been very great. In the township in Vigo County in which Terre Haute is situated, the Trustee, Mr. Griswold, has saved over \$3,100 in the last year over the expenditures of the preceding year. How has he done it? He has had an investigator and has been able to spend his money with true economy. In this township, in the township that Muncie is in, in the township that Anderson is in, and I might mention many others, the saving would be thousands every year by the employment of assistants. The expenditures in Indiana for Trustees' relief, including medical care, for several years back, have been over \$500,000. The figures for this year are over \$600,000.

Mr. Allen Boram: I think that our Trustees have the same right to employ some person to look after the poor that they have to extend aid to any one. They get two dollars a day for their services as Trustee, and it takes all the time in some of the townships. They must get somebody to do the work, or it will go undone.

President Nicholson: The next subject is "The Care of the Insane." The chairman of the committee on that subject is Dr. Smith, Medical Superintendent of our Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE.

(S. E. Smith, M. D.)

In a paper read at the Conference last year the hope and belief were expressed of an early completion of Indiana's system of State care of its insane, and that the increase in insanity in the State was not out of proportion to the growth of population.

The observations of another year have not altered these opinions. In the absence of a session of the General Assembly there has been no public expression which would indicate the disposition of those in authority regarding a new hospital or the enlargement of those now in operation. There is, however, apparent amongst those citizens most familiar with the subject the conviction that the duty of the State is clear, and additional accommodations for the insane will be made without unnecessary delay.

During the past year, as was anticipated, the accommodations of three of the hospitals have increased about 350 beds, at an aggregate outlay of \$100,000. This was accomplished by the new construction authorized by the General Assembly of 1895. In the Northern Hospital, at Logansport, 80 beds were added by the erection of wings to the two cottages, providing for the disturbed classes. Not only does this addition increase to a marked degree the capacity of the hospital, thereby permitting the prompt admission of the acute cases as they develop in the Northern District, but, also, makes possible a better classification of patients—an essential of modern hospital treatment.

In the Southern Hospital, at Evansville, an addition was constructed

which will be equipped with about 150 beds, intended to provide, also, for the disturbed cases. These cannot be available until provision is made for equipment.

In the Eastern Hospital, two associate dining halls, with a capacity of 350 each, have been built and equipped and are now in service. The ward dining rooms and kitchens heretofore in use have been abandoned and converted into small dormitories. Already 100 beds have been added, and the capacity of the Department for Women may be still further increased—probably 25 beds—when required.

On August 1, 1896, there were enrolled in the four hospitals 3,174 patients, a net increase of 149 during the year. The new accommodations are being rapidly taken up, and a few months hence all the institutions will be again crowded.

In the Northern and Eastern Districts acute cases are receiving prompt admission; at the Central Hospital, owing to the crowded condition of the Department for Men, there is some unavoidable delay in receiving the acute male cases, while the women are admitted promptly; and in the Southern District the acute cases cannot receive early admission, and the situation is most urgent, owing to the inability, for want of funds, to equip the new annex for service. The jails in the Northern and Eastern Districts have been relieved—a decided improvement over the prevailing conditions of one year ago. The Southern Hospital will soon bring the same relief to its jails, and, also, be able to receive some of the chronic insane from the county poor houses. This done, there will remain about 300 to 400 chronic insane—chiefly in the poor houses, unprovided for by the State.

As to the relative number of insane, no statistics have been gathered during the year which furnish any reliable information upon the subject. If the number of applications for admission to the Eastern Hospital is an indication, the increase cannot be regarded as excessive, as this number is much less than during the previous year.

In the consideration of the increase of insanity I have lately been impressed by an element which, while recognized heretofore, has not, I fear, been fully appreciated by statisticians. I refer to the increased longevity, and consequent accumulation of insane persons in institutions. In the examination of the papers in a long list of suspended applications awaiting admission—the accumulation of the three years—a surprisingly high death rate was observed. It was found that three deaths had occurred among these persons to one under hospital care. For an explanation of this discrepancy in the death rate, we have not far to go. It is a fact, well known, that amongst the insane in hospitals the greater percentage of deaths occurs in the cases suffering from the chronic and terminal forms of nervous disease rather than from acute insanities. In private life the reverse seems to be true. In the development of mental depression, among the earliest manifestations are loss of sleep and refusal to take food and medicine. In the family these present grave difficulties are rarely if at all overcome. Here artificial feeding cannot be practiced with general success, for reasons appreciated by every family physician. Something can be done by hypodermatic medication, but the resistance of the patient limits the field and seriously hampers the medical attendant. Resulting from the failure to early correct these obliquities, the disease progresses rapidly to exhaustion and death. On

the other hand, in the well-equipped hospitals these symptoms are more successfully combatted, not, however, without much effort, provided early admission of the case is possible. These acute cases within the hospital, with few exceptions, either progress to recovery or pass into chronic states, with longer leases on life. While it is impossible to compute the degree of increased longevity, it certainly becomes apparent that at the end of a given period in an institution's history there are of its population many whose existence would have ended under natural conditions during the period or some preceding one. This number increases from period to period in proportion as methods of treatment and care improve. This is the accumulation of insanity. It is ordinarily and erroneously reckoned as the increase in the development of insanity.

Within our hospitals improved methods of management and treatment are constantly being made. There exists in the minds of the Medical Officers a high appreciation of the value of individual treatment and special nursing, and better results are unquestionably being obtained. Occupation and amusement, wholesome and cheerful, are regarded as essentials, and experience has proven time and time again that light employment of the convalescent mind is invaluable. To find this employment is, however, a most difficult problem. The farm, garden and lawns offer the greatest opportunities, but to such institutions as the Central Hospital, with its large number of patients and small acreage of land, the question of employment becomes most serious. The policy of some of the Michigan institutions, which allows one acre of land for each patient, is a sound one.

In all the institutions the facilities for scientific research are, as means permit, being steadily augmented by the addition of better and larger equipment for bacteriological and pathological investigation. In the Central Hospital a pathological building has been erected and equipped most thoroughly. This is the largest and nearest complete of any similar department of a hospital for insane in America, and much valuable and original work is expected from it.

There is a notable increase in the number of autopsies held in these institutions. Permission to make post-mortem examinations has heretofore been difficult to obtain from the relatives of deceased patients, and it is the universal rule not to make them without expressed consent. It is hoped the day will soon come when this obstacle will be entirely removed. These examinations are of the highest value in giving us light where there is much darkness, and the members of this Conference, appreciating our motives, can do much toward shaping public opinion in reference to them. We are not yet prepared for a legislative enactment, such as exists in some other countries, giving the management authority to conduct autopsies at its discretion, but it is hoped that a greater freedom in this direction may be given.

As to the needs of the insane, the chief one, so often urged heretofore, is accommodations for the three or four hundred chronic cases not yet provided for by the State. This can be more economically done by enlarging the three new hospitals than by any other plan. As estimated in my remarks upon this subject at the last Conference, the cost of such additional accommodations can be furnished at about four hundred dollars per bed. There is neither reason nor justice in discriminating against them. They are entitled to State care and treatment under

the provision of our Constitution and by every expression upon the subject by legislative enactment since 1865. Our system of State care had its beginning in that year, and I trust another year may not close before it will have been completed. Those of you who are Superintendents of County Institutions, and others of you who are in touch with county affairs, appreciate the importance of this final step as no other class of citizens does, and you can do much by giving it your encouragement as opportunity offers.

Another need of importance is improved hospital facilities within the institution. Complete separation of patients with acute disease from the general population is an essential to the best results from treatment, and yet this provision, measured by the requirement of modern sanitary rules, does not exist in our hospitals. Each should have a hospital cottage, so constructed and arranged as to permit complete isolation from the general hospital, and at the same time some separation of groups within cottages for infectious diseases. The reasons for this addition to the equipment are so many and obvious that mention of them is needless. With our present knowledge of infection, we have no alternative in this matter, if we would do our whole duty to the afflicted. Our institutions have in recent years been fortunate in being spared a scourge of an endemic of serious character; yet there exists this weak feature in our armamentarium which is a constant menace to health and the general comfort.

We have cause for congratulation over the very satisfactory results attending the operation of the law enacted by the last General Assembly, establishing the merit system as a basis for all appointments in the service of the hospitals and certain other institutions. This law is the crystallization of a sentiment which has existed for some years throughout the State. Although unwritten, the principle was in practice in several of our institutions for a period of five or six years, and for these the enactment of this laudable measure was a justification and a reward, and to any others it was a reformation and a blessing. To this law, in part, may be attributed the fact that during the late political campaign the State Institutions were not once attacked by either of the parties. This is remarkable in that never before did they escape assault of some kind.

It is a pleasure to state that Indiana, with the possible exception of Minnesota, enjoys the distinction of being the first State in the Union to embody in a statute so definitely, clearly and positively the two basic principles of sound institutional management—fitness for service and proper lodgment of power and responsibility in the matter of appointments and removals. This era in our history has been termed by a well-known scientific journal as “an eleemosynary millennium in Indiana.”

The subject of visiting the insane is entitled to some consideration. Under an old law, enacted in 1853 and still in force, visitors are permitted to visit the hospitals under certain restrictions on the afternoons of all days in the week, except Sunday. Some amendment could advantageously be made to this law, and I think the suggestion will commend itself to any serious person who has ever observed the painful shrinking of the hypersensitive and convalescent patients from the scrutinizing gaze of a group of curiosity seekers. To these patients such a visit becomes a painful ordeal, and not infrequently they very properly plead

for relief from it. The thinking men and women should be, and I believe are, welcome visitors to our State Institutions, and no restrictions should be placed upon them. They are helpful, because they can feel the spirit and appreciate the motives of the Institution, which, alas! are too little known. Intelligent inspection, however searching and frequent, is desired and useful, and is encouraged, but the seeker of amusement who wants to see the "cells and the chains and wild ones" should not be too frequently admitted to the wards.

Delay in the admission of acute cases to the hospitals should be avoided whenever possible, and none appreciates the gravity of temporary commitments to jails and deplores the inability of the management to provide immediate admission more than the medical officers responsible for the treatment. Under our laws of commitment some delay is unavoidable, but the chief cause is the overcrowding of our hospitals. As elsewhere stated, the majority of cases are now and have been, during recent months, received promptly and with only such delay, which is too much, as is occasioned by the operation of our lunacy laws; but, unfortunately, even this promptness, if it may be so called, can endure a short time only, unless other accommodations are furnished. When all beds are occupied and vacancies occur only by the discharge of recovered cases and by deaths, as the statute clearly specifies for three of our hospitals, delay is unavoidable, and no discretion in the matter lies with the management.

There is another delay worthy of some consideration—that resulting from operation of the laws governing insanity inquests. It is rare, indeed, that any case can reach the hospital, even when accommodations are ample, in less than two days. There are some exceptions, but they occur necessarily in the local or adjacent counties, and are few. The great majority cannot gain admission, under the most favorable conditions, under four or five days. Meantime the patient, for want of a better place, is confined in jail. Now, given a case of a man, a resident or a stranger of a community, who becomes, without warning, the victim of an active maniacal seizure. He is placed under arrest and taken to jail. Inquiry, which takes time, is made for friends or relatives. Whether found or not, insanity proceedings are instituted, and usually with reasonable promptitude. A preliminary statement is prepared and filed with a Justice of the Peace, who then selects another Justice and a medical examiner, and orders the Clerk of the Court to issue subpoenas for the medical attendant, if there be one, and the witnesses to appear at the Courthouse at a specified time. After the examination the Justices make a statement of their judgment, which, with all other statements, is filed with the Clerk of the Court, whereupon the Clerk makes formal application, accompanied by a transcript of all statements in the case, to the Medical Superintendent of the proper hospital for the admission of the patient. After receiving the application and the transcript of the record the Medical Superintendent issues an acceptance, provided it is possible, and forwards it to the Clerk, who, upon its receipt, issues a warrant to the Sheriff authorizing the arrest and conveyance of the patient to the hospital, where he arrives not earlier than the second day and possibly after several days. Meantime our patient, sick in body and mind, in the height of maniacal frenzy, is behind the bars, the associate of the criminal and vicious, probably refusing to take food and medicine and unable

to sleep, and, on arrival at the hospital, is in a state approaching exhaustion.

These proceedings are, I claim, as simple and brief as have been devised to properly protect the patient's interests. Nevertheless, the delay is too long and is harmful to the patient. I would suggest, as a remedy for this evil, some form of temporary detention. In the cities and larger towns, where there are general hospitals and infirmaries, there should be provided a detention department, to consist of one or two specially arranged rooms, suitably heated and ventilated, and with heavy doors with an open panel to permit observation. For the smaller towns and country districts similar special provision could only be made in connection with the County Poor Houses. I am unable to suggest a plan of temporary detention, with proper safeguards, in a State Institution, pending the insanity proceedings, without very greatly increasing its cost of commitment. I submit this problem for your earnest consideration, because to my mind it is one of grave import and merits early solution.

President Nicholson: The next paper is by Dr. J. W. Milligan, Assistant Physician at the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Milligan has been unable to attend the Conference, but has prepared and sent his paper.

OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT FOR DEFECTIVES.

(J. W. Milligan, M. D.)

In submitting for consideration the question of occupation and amusement for defectives, it is not the intention to narrow the discussion to hospitals for the insane, although the writer's lack of information concerning other institutions may somewhat limit the paper.

But, be the institution eleemosynary or correctional, State or County, the fundamental principle underlies each—its occupants, so far as mentally and physically capable, must have employment and amusement. The financial benefit that accrues from occupation is a secondary consideration; it may go to the extent of self-support, as is the case with some in this State; perhaps it will be partial, though considerable; but even if at an actual financial loss, the returns pay well for the investment. He who considers institution labor from the sordid standpoint of dollars and cents, fails to adequately appreciate its value. It is said "there is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work;" work, be it never so lowly, has in it something of the divine; it strengthens the physical, soothes the mental and ennobles the moral man. Is the individual awaiting the expiration of a sentence, it enables him to do so with greater patience—to go forth better fitted to fight the battle of life and to resist its temptations. Is he a defective or degenerate, manual education affords the best means of suppressing the evil and developing the good traits.

Of necessity, the form of employment must be determined by the nature of the institution and its surroundings. Nothing is better adapted to a greater number of institutions, or a greater number of inmates, than the farm that has usually been so wisely and abundantly pro-

vided. With its varying scope of labor, ranging from the most simple to the most skilled, it affords a field of usefulness for every one who is able and inclined to work. It does not require very high intelligence to weed in the garden or hoe a row of potatoes, but it increases the yield of vegetables, and, more than all, benefits the worker; it gives him a good appetite, renders him happy through the day and secures for him the sleep of the just at night. It makes him feel that he is a part of the concern, that the vegetables partially belong to him; and there is no bread so sweet as that made from your own wheat, no fruit equal in flavor to that gathered from the tree of your own planting.

For women, occupation will, in most instances, partake more of an indoor character. Institutions do not as yet care to invite adverse criticism by having the female inmates engage largely in outdoor work, beneficial as it would be. Being hampered, therefore, by public opinion and legislative economy, it remains to do the best possible under the circumstances. While work in the kitchen, sewing room and laundry may keep a considerable number employed, yet housework of one variety or another affords occupation for a much larger class, and one embracing all degrees of intelligence, from the dement to the convalescent. Another great advantage of housework is, that practically it is never done, although occasionally reaching a point where the busy little old lady that belongs to every institution can find nothing more important to do than pick the dust out of the cracks in the floor. It is true the work sometimes becomes tiresome and monotonous, but, after all, one is inclined to say, "Blessed be drudgery," inasmuch as it serves to render life happier for so many. In the line of fancy work, nearly everything has its place, knitting and crocheting, lace-making and embroidery, quilts, rugs, dolls, music and painting. Through the summer nothing gives more satisfaction to a greater number than work that produces immediate results at the table; start a ward to the strawberry patch, or send out a few barrels of snap beans or peas to be prepared for dinner, and even the chronic grumblers will go to work with a will. Front wards, middle wards, back wards—all can be approached through the gustatory centers.

In the line of amusements, considerable latitude exists, but it is important to remember, as a limitation, that it is impossible to amuse a person all the time. Outdoor exercise in good weather, walking, loafing, swinging—anything to stay outdoors—necessarily occupies one of the chief places. Walk when, where, and as you can. No walk, however, appears to afford quite such general satisfaction as the one past the turnip patch. When I go on a ward in the afternoon, detect an odor of turnips, and have the raw material offered me from all sides, I feel confident that ward at least has had a good time. When circumstances permit, an occasional picnic affords pleasing variation and happiness to many. But do not imagine, you who are not familiar with institution life, that a hospital picnic, composed largely of the melancholy and chronic insane, is a rollicking round of wild hilarity; it might impress you as being rather quiet and stiff, in spite of all efforts to the contrary; but it affords happiness and does good. Coasting and sleighing, when the season permits, afford keen enjoyment while they last; a large sleigh full of patients, four good horses and bells, combine well with a crisp winter day. Indoor games have their place, but usually do not last well. Men

play cards and seem not to tire of doing so. Women, as a rule, do not care to. Entertainments of a more formal character have their use; nothing we have found affords more profitable recreation to a greater number than the regular dance about once a week. Concerts, theatricals, stereopticons—all have their place, but are not equal in popular favor to the dance, and popular favor in this case is a safe criterion. Special days in the calendar afford good excuse for especial entertainments. The mind need not make nice distinctions between Hallow-e'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas and the Fourth of July in order to enjoy apples and taffy, turkey, boxes from home, or fireworks. The spirit of the occasion may be forgotten, but not the material pleasures.

In thus briefly outlining the subject to-day, I have no novel plan of occupation or amusement to propose; no Utopian dream, no ideal scheme. Life in a hospital is not an ideal life; it is simply a plain, hum-drum affair, with an unfortunate tendency to monotony. This monotony can be dispelled, not so much by spasmodic attempts at great diversion as by incessant minor variations, such as are applicable to the greatest number and within the reach, more or less, of every institution, be it hospital, prison or county house. So far as the question relates to hospitals for the insane, it applies chiefly to the chronic class. The acute case is well enough to go home before the monotony has become oppressive. But the acute and recoverable cases will probably not comprise more than 10 per cent. of a hospital's population at any given time. The others, those who will spend most or all of their time in an institution, who must find in it all the home they know and all the happiness they enjoy, they are the ones for whom occupation and entertainment must be especially planned; for whom all possible means must be devised to benefit and gladden, in order, so far as within us lies, that we may do something to "minister to a mind diseased" and bring light to the soul that sits in darkness.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Smith: If I were called on to make a suggestion looking toward the improvement and amendment of our insanity laws it would be a very small one. I would suggest that whenever a person is arrested, or an inquest is called, that the person alleged to be insane should be informed of the nature of the inquiry. Having completed it, I would have the Justice of the Peace, or some one in authority, to notify him of the result of the inquiry and the fact that he is to be committed to a hospital for the insane. That appears on the face of it a very simple thing, but I beg to assure you that it is a very important matter. There must be in our hospital at the present time fifty patients who think they have left home for the purpose of making a visit somewhere, and that they have been held in the institution by myself or some one who has interrupted the plans made by the family. It is certainly apparent to the minds of every one of you that the deception practiced in cases of that kind is not justified. Deception is not justified anywhere. I cannot understand why it should be practiced more upon the insane than upon the sane. I might cite many instances of serious evil following that practice. I have made it a rule to make clear to Sheriffs and others the advisability of being frank with the patients.

Mr. President, we have here, among other friends, Dr. Frank Fetter, who is of the Chair of Sociology and Economics in the Indiana University. We should be glad of a word from him.

Dr. Fetter: I am not a specialist upon this subject, but I think it is true that, in a sense, all of us are more interested in the subject of insanity, personally interested, immediately interested in the subject of insanity than we are in the subject of pauperism. I may say in all seriousness that there is a far greater chance that each one of us should go insane than that we will become paupers. Statistics would support that view. The mystery of the relation between spirit and matter is something that is puzzling scientists of the present time. A spell of fever, a blow upon the head, an accident of this or that kind may plunge a person of the greatest intelligence into the night and darkness of insanity. It has occurred to me that in one sense this is a subject of more fascinating interest than any other that could be brought to the attention of the Conference. We should make it our tireless purpose to each day do something to penetrate a little more deeply into this matter of the relation of matter and mind. It is only by countless experiments of all sorts, especially in the dissection of the brain, that progress can be made.

Dr. Smith: We will be pleased to hear from Mr. John R. Elder, of the Board of State Charities.

Mr. Elder: I heard with a great deal of interest the Doctor's paper. This subject has been of particular interest to me. Unfortunately, or fortunately, I don't know which, I happen to be the Chairman of the Committee of the Board of State Charities on the Hospitals for the Insane. The position has brought me in contact with the hospitals a great deal. Since I have been a member of the Board, now about seven years, there has been a very decided improvement in the insane hospitals in the State of Indiana. I do not know but that our hospitals stand to-day equal to any hospitals in the United States. There has been a very decided change. One reason for that is the non-partisan management and the merit system in the hospitals. These two things have done a great deal to bring the hospitals to where they are to-day. All our hospitals are well managed.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: I agree with Dr. Smith that the miscellaneous visiting is sometimes quite injurious. At the Institution for the Feeble-minded we admit ordinary visitors, and I do not think they do a great deal of harm. We are always glad to have people come who are interested in the institution. You can't come too many of you or too frequently to be welcome. We are only too glad to have interested people come to see us. The trouble is with the ordinary curiosity seeker. I remember one afternoon, as I was leaving the Central Hospital for the Insane, I met three gentlemen who were going away. They came up to me and said: "Do you know anything about this hospital? We have been visiting here and we are not satisfied at all." I said: "Do you want to see those people who are down in the dungeons in chains?" "Yes, those are the ones we want to see." I said: "You will have to leave Indiana to see them. I have a key to every insane ward in the State of Indiana. I can go in at any time of the day or night and on any day. I will take you in now and show you what I will guarantee are the worst wards of the hospital." They said, "We have heard all sorts of dreadful things."

I told them that those things had passed away; that we are not in the dark ages now. The people who go with that spirit, just as they go to a menagerie, don't do the patients any good at all. I think there ought to be a great deal of restriction. There are certain wards in the hospital where the visitors don't do a great deal of harm. If we could only take the people through these wards it would be all right. But people get suspicious. If we had any wholesale legislation absolutely refusing visiting, people would be very indignant. They like to say, "We own this," and it is right they should say that. I don't discourage that feeling at all. This miscellaneous visiting is in some cases quite an evil, and it ought to be stopped by public sentiment rather than by legislation. Some of the wards in the Eastern Hospital are not used as originally planned, simply because visitors would have to be taken past wards that it would be very wrong to take them into. They would imagine that something was being hid from them. It is very unfortunate that that should be so. It is a dreadful thing to be insane, and when patients begin to recover and realize that they have been insane, the thoughts that come into their minds at that time are very touching. At that time they are very sensitive, and they have to be guarded and shielded from idle curiosity. I do not know just how to go at it to remedy the evil. We don't feel that we ought to go to the Legislature and ask to have it forbidden. I haven't any proposition to make.

Dr. Smith: I remarked that we were not ready for legislation in the matter. We must rely upon public sentiment.

Mr. Bicknell: I believe that the public would not complain if we had some kind of restrictive legislation on this subject if it was understood that the relatives and close friends of patients in our insane hospitals could at all times have free opportunity to see them, and if it was provided that any public officer who went in the discharge of official duty was privileged to go through any department of the institution at any time. I believe that legislation could be so shaped by careful drawing as to make a sharp distinction between the idle curiosity seeker with morbid impulses and the relatives and friends and officers who went there through entirely proper motives. I differ somewhat from the opinion that has been expressed by Mr. Johnson. I believe that the Indiana people are ready for that kind of legislation to-day. I have a great deal of faith in the sober judgment and common sense of the people. I think they would appreciate it and understand it with more readiness than they have been given credit for. I am inclined to think that if a bill were drawn so as to show that every possible precaution had been taken for the protection of the patients the public would be ready to accept it without opposition. I have no sympathy with the curiosity seeker.

Mr. John R. Elder: It is a positive injury to a great many of the patients confined there to have these visitors. I agree with Mr. Bicknell.

Mr. H. W. Felts, Superintendent Allen County Poor Asylum: I think that friends of the insane patients are the very ones that ought not to visit them. I think we ought to have a visiting committee appointed. While I know it would be very unpleasant to a great many persons not to be allowed to call on their friends in the hospitals and poor houses, it would be to the advantage of the patients not to have them near.

Mr. T. H. Banks, Superintendent Grant County Poor Asylum: I do not allow any of the attendants or help that I have to make a public

exhibition of those that are insane. I think it is a cruel, cruel thing. I remember one poor woman who a few months ago was visited by a person that she had lived with, and it threw her into hysterics. It was one whole week before I could quiet her nervous system and bring her into a normal state.

President Nicholson: The very thought that is brought out by Superintendent Johnson is the very thing that has led to this trouble; that is, that these are our institutions. They belong to us. We have a right to go through these institutions. The law is on the side of the people as it now stands in that respect. It will require legislation to bring about a reformation. There was some reason formerly for this state of things. It was in order to prevent certain things being done that the people knew nothing about. But the State has taken a very advanced step in providing a Board who has authority to visit the institution at any time. It is its duty, besides, to investigate any charge that is brought against any of our institutions. That having been done, the State would certainly be enabled to make a law preventing this indiscriminate visiting. Now we have a law in this State that says the County Commissioners may appoint visitors to go and visit the infirmaries and report to the Commissioners. These "may" laws do not amount to much. They have got to be "must." I think the public mind is going to be in a much more healthy condition in regard to what we call post-mortem examinations. There is hardly any person in this room who, if a near relative were to die suddenly, would not only consent, but would be glad, to have the family physician call in other physicians and have an examination to see what was the cause of death. This would be not only for their benefit, but especially for the benefit of science. I think we are gaining rapidly. Let us speak of this in our own neighborhoods, and after a while, when a person dies in the insane hospital, the friends will not object to the physicians having an examination. It may do the world great good, and that is what we are here for. I hope we will cultivate this idea all over the country. These are the two points that I wanted to present. I do think that this indiscriminate visiting should be stopped, and also that we should encourage post-mortem examinations.

Mrs. E. C. C. Hodgin: I should like to ask if there are any women on the Board of State Charities?

Mr. Nicholson: Yes. There are four men and two women. Two women are often quite a match for four men.

Dr. Smith: I hope we may not be misunderstood upon this subject of visiting; that we may be understood as wanting intelligent visiting, careful inspection, but that it is the curiosity seeker that doesn't do our patients any good. Mr. Johnson has suggested that in some of the wards it probably does no harm. I cannot quite agree. The wards which we open regularly every day except Sunday are the wards on which we must place our convalescent patients. Those patients are very sensitive to this matter of visiting, and it is just as important to protect the convalescent as the acute cases. Whether it is proper or best to have this regulation given by legislative enactment I do not know. I think it is only two, possibly four, years ago that I was called before the legislative committee at Indianapolis to give an opinion upon this very same subject. Some member of the House had met with a case in his own community, in which a lady had recovered in a hospital and her most

uncomfortable recollection of the institution was the painful habit of curiosity seekers pointing at the patients. It impressed this legislator, and he prepared a bill covering the subject of visiting. The bill failed because it was an extreme measure. It prohibited all visiting except by regularly appointed officers. I hope you will give this subject some thought and help us to solve it; also, the subject of holding autopsies. You can help us by a little thought and a word to your friends and neighbors.

THURSDAY.

EVENING SESSION.

President Nicholson read the following communication from the Wayne County Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 12, 1896.

The Wayne County, Indiana, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Convention assembled, Oct. 8, 1896, recognizing the evil effects of incarcerating young criminals with older ones in our County jails, resolved to petition this Conference to use its influence to have such laws enacted as will tend to the abolition of this great evil.

ELLEN DAVIS,
ELIZABETH CANDLER,
HARRIETT M. VALENTINE,
ELIZABETH M. HAUGHTON,

Committee.

President Nicholson: This is in the hearing of some members of the Legislature. I take it that this Conference would be a unit in recommending such a law. The subject for consideration to-night is "Prison Reform." The first paper is "Needed Reforms in Indiana," by Hon. Christian Holler, who has been with us since the opening of the Conference until this afternoon, when he had to return home. He is the Chairman of the Prison Commission, appointed by the Senate from the hold-over Senators. He left his paper with Secretary Bicknell, who will read it to the Conference.

NEEDED PRISON REFORM IN INDIANA.

(Hon. Christian Holler.)

For some years the law-abiding citizens of Indiana have felt that the time is approaching when they must, for the protection and preservation of society, give more earnest and searching consideration to the subject of the proper treatment for criminals. Year after year they have seen menacing throngs of criminals poured from our State prisons, no better fitted for law-abiding citizenship than when they were convicted. Many are more prone to crime than before, owing to their long apprenticeship to experienced criminals while in prison. With a great number liberty is of short duration. The old spirit has been allowed to control the body of the man and he is soon returned to close confinement.

In studying the history of crime throughout this State, one can but be appalled at the enormous increase which has, according to statistics,

been far greater within the past few years than the corresponding increase in population. Considering this, it must be plain to those who give it careful thought that there is something wrong in our present State system of caring for criminals. In view of this agitation and for the purpose of arousing discussion, and by legislation opening the way to some remedial action in future, the following resolution was introduced into the State Senate in 1895:

"Resolved, That the Lieutenant Governor appoint three hold-over Senators, the three Senators to constitute a Commission to correspond with the authorities of the different States that are now using convict labor on their highways, and learn the manner in which convicts are being used and the success obtained in employing them on the public highways, and to report at the next session of the General Assembly any desirable legislation whereby convicts can be successfully worked on highways."

This resolution was adopted and a Commission appointed, consisting of Senator H. C. Duncan, of Monroe County; Senator T. E. Ellison, of Allen County, and myself, representing St. Joseph and Starke Counties. This Commission has held several meetings for conference, which have been attended by many of the State Senators who will be members of the Legislature this winter. Although not expressly embodied therein, the Commission has believed that it would be in keeping with the spirit of the resolution under which it was created to enlarge the scope of its investigations so as to embrace the general subject of our prison system and its needs. In following this course we have considered at some length the failure of our present system to reform criminals. These investigations have placed before us many things which we consider must be remedied before we can hope for any different results from our dealing with the criminal class. In the brief time allotted to me to-night we can but consider those defects which are most apparent and which we believe to be most in need of remedy.

Our present penal system makes no provision for the reformation of prisoners, nor does it prepare them for good citizenship upon their restoration to society. The youthful criminal must suffer the same general treatment for, perhaps, his first and trivial crime, with no more incentive to reformation than is offered to the man of maturity who has committed the gravest of offenses. We have no law for the separation and classification of criminals according to degree of crime, age or length of sentence. We thus allow young and susceptible prisoners to fall under the damaging influence of those older and more experienced in the ways of crime. Here we find associated with the practiced thief and the adept in crime the active youth, who, with this activity directed by the proper influence, would doubtless become a law-abiding citizen. The same is true of our County jails. Because of insufficient room you will find incarcerated in our jails without distinction, in the same cells or rooms, the young and old criminals. The result is, the youth comes before the Judge for trial better fitted for crime than when he committed the first offense. Causes for crime are numerous. Almost as numerous, possibly, are the germs of crime as are the germs of bodily disease. Physicians of skill are employed to detect the germs of disease, and in a hospital different classifications are made; those patients most likely to infect others

are most carefully guarded and those of milder nature are kept from contact with them. Our State prisons should be hospitals for the cure, if a cure be possible, of diseased minds and hearts. A physician would expect failure, indeed, should he attempt to cure all diseases by the administration of varying doses of quinine alone, just because it is the most bitter remedy he could prescribe. And yet that is what our prison management is compelled to do to-day—to attempt to cure by administering the same medicine in large or small doses as a judge or jury may have prescribed.

We have insufficient provision for teaching men useful trades or giving them education, and they leave the prison unprepared to earn an honest living. Outside the prison walls, the released convict is soon again face to face with failure because of his unfitness to do legitimate battle with the world. Sick at heart and discouraged, little wonder that we again find him ready to aim a blow at society, which has for a term of years imprisoned not only his body, but his possibilities for reformation, advancement and manhood as a punishment for his crime and a remedy for his diseased and misguided mind which prompted its commission. What can we expect of such a system of prison government? Man, be he freeman or prisoner, is unconsciously influenced by his environment. We find here no incentive for the prisoner to attain to a higher standard of manhood beyond a few months' time to be taken from the length of sentence as a sort of reward for good behavior; which good behavior presumably means that the prisoner must have conformed to a certain number of set rules of the prison discipline. He leaves the prison with his ideas concerning himself and his duties to society practically unchanged; no effort has been made to rekindle that spark of manhood which must even be, though dormant, in every breast. The prisoner regains his liberty with probably a man's usual physical strength, but with a mind, if not filled with plots of revenge, at least, not imbued with the principles of good citizenship. May we not, with a former Warden of the Prison North, well ask, "Is not the State, by its present policy, making criminals instead of preventing crime?" From all over the State come pleas for reform—that something may be done to remedy the bad results of our present system of prison government. The question is, What methods can we employ which will bring the best results to the greatest number?

The advisability of employing convicts upon the public highways has been much agitated; but after considerable correspondence and careful inquiry of the States which have made such use of convict labor, among them being New York, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, all of which have reported unfavorably to the plan, this committee has thought wise to abandon the idea, believing it to be impracticable. Of the many obstacles to working the State prisoners on the public roads, I have not time here to speak at length. Briefly, I may mention as objections: The cost of guarding prisoners while outside the prison walls; the cost of transportation, and the impossibility of requiring out-door work in winter.

Pursuing its course of investigation, the Senate Committee has made inquiries concerning the reformatory methods in use in those States in which more attention has been paid to the question of reform than has been given it in the State of Indiana. One of our members has visited and

inspected the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, the greatest institution for the reformation of criminals in the world, and our entire Commission has visited the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. The entire Commission also attended the National Prison Congress at Milwaukee in September last, where we had an opportunity to hear the best authorities in the United States on the reform of criminals discuss the most effective laws and methods for the accomplishment of this object. We have found that certain measures for restoring criminals to society, ready to become law-abiding men, have been thoroughly tested in other States, and their great value has been demonstrated. I have not now time to enter into discussion of these measures, but must confine myself to a bare outline of some of them. I will mention together what are known as the indeterminate sentence and the parole systems. The indeterminate sentence is the sending of men to prison without fixing the length of their term in advance. For instance, if a man is convicted of a crime, the Judge simply sentences him to State's prison, without mentioning the length of term. The authorities of the prison have the right to discharge the man whenever they believe he has reformed and is safe to be at large. They do not give him absolute freedom at first. Instead, they release him on parole; that is to say, on condition that he shall conduct himself properly while outside the prison on probation. When a man is thus released from prison on parole he goes direct from prison to some employment which has been secured for him before his release. He must work steadily and keep the prison authorities constantly informed of what he is doing, the amount of his earnings and other facts about himself. If a man on parole conducts himself badly, or falls into evil associations or in any way shows by his actions that he is not fit to be a steady, law-abiding citizen, he is taken back to the prison. If, on the other hand, he shows by his conduct while on parole that he is determined to be an honest and industrious citizen, he is given his absolute freedom and enjoys the same liberty as any other free man. The indeterminate sentence and parole system thus work together, and neither is complete without the other.

Before a prisoner is released on parole it is necessary to take measures inside the prison walls by which the officers can decide who may properly be released on parole. In order to make the parole system a success, it has been found important to grade the prisoners while in the prison, according to their conduct and industry. Before a man can be paroled he must have had a perfect record in prison for a considerable time and have been in the highest grade during that time. In order to reach the highest or first grade a prisoner must do his work well, must learn some good trade, and must make satisfactory advancement in the prison school. Besides these things he must show by his conduct that he is trying to act the man. When he has been given a good trade and has been taught the elements of a common English education, and has shown by his conduct that he is fit to be a free man, he goes out on parole, and thus is tested before he is given his complete freedom. If he stands the test, he does not return to the State prison. If he fail, he comes back to try again. With such a reformatory system as this, some of the States have been highly successful in restoring to honorable citizenship young men who have fallen into crime. It is claimed that 80 per cent. of the young men who are paroled from some of the reforma-

tories in the Eastern States are so thoroughly reformed that they never afterward appear in court on any charge of violating the law.

It follows from the foregoing that by reducing the number of convicts returned on second conviction we in like proportion shall reduce the products of prison labor. One of the bad results of our present penal system is the immense quantity of prison-made goods placed in the open markets of the State, where it comes into competition with the products of free labor. The ill effects of this competition are felt most keenly by the free man, and from all the States of the Union comes his cry for relief. It has been the experience of all prison and reform school managers that idleness breeds mischief, and that better results are secured when the inmates are kept employed, either in gaining an education or in learning and working at different trades. How to dispose of the products of this labor has been a vexed question and one which is now receiving attention. In view of the experience in other States, should we not at the earliest opportunity create a reformatory institution in Indiana, whereby we may offer to persons convicted of crime an opportunity to become law-abiding citizens when released from incarceration, and at the same time by reducing the number of prisoners greatly decrease the competition from prison labor, that being one of the important objects for which this Commission was created?

The Constitution of the State of Indiana gives a solid foundation upon which to build a reformatory system. Section 18 of the Bill of Rights is as follows:

"The penal code shall be founded on principles of reformation, and not vindictive justice."

Although the State Constitution was adopted almost half a century ago, its authors seem to have had a premonition of the need of something better in our methods of dealing with criminals than was at that time known in the United States. In our progress toward a proper reformatory system we should bear in mind that the fundamental principles of such a system must be to recognize and reward merit; to fit men and women for independence and self-support; to inculcate in them new habits of thought and industry, and to put them on their feet and give them a fair start in life.

President Nicholson: The next paper is on "Reform in Our Woman's Prison," by Mrs. Claire A. Walker, of Indianapolis, President of the Board of Managers of the Reform School for Girls' and Woman's Prison.

REFORM IN OUR WOMAN'S PRISON.

Mrs. Claire A. Walker.

As the law of Indiana includes two institutions in one, my subject will also include the Girls' Reform School, for, indeed, a reform school is a mild or modified form of prison, aiming at the same object, namely, reform. Much might be said on the line of mere material reform in the construction and arrangement of prison buildings, their comfort, convenience, ventilation, sanitary appliances, etc. A great deal has been done in this direction, but I propose in this paper to confine myself entirely to the moral aspect of the question.

The first step in woman's prison reform in this State—and it was a great one—was the separation of the women criminals from the men. It needs no argument to show the importance of this step. It seems amazing that so few civilized countries, and so few of the other States in this Union, have recognized its magnitude. In all communities there are vicious women as well as vicious men, but the idea of placing male and female convicts under one roof and one management is monstrous. For, however complete the separation may be, and however distinct the methods of control, the mere fact, which is known to all prisoners of both sexes, that they are under the same roof and near together is demoralizing—to women more than to men. In spite of all efforts to prevent it, there will always be more or less secret communication and contact between male and female prisoners under the same roof. Scarcely less demoralizing is the contact of women convicts with male guards and employes of prisons. There are many instances on record where men employed have cultivated improper relations with the female convicts, and have made prison life actually attractive to them. It is a fact that some of the women convicts, who twenty-three years ago were transferred from Jeffersonville to the Woman's Prison, would gladly have returned to Jeffersonville to renew old associations. It was a long time before this desire on their part could be rooted out. Another reason for wishing to return was that they might resume the use of tobacco, as under the old regime they received their allowance of tobacco the same as the men.

For these and other reasons which will suggest themselves to your minds, it is obvious that the first step in woman's prison reform was the separation as above shown. The second step, in my judgment, was the placing of women under the exclusive control of women.

The first of these important reforms was accomplished in this State under an act of the Legislature of 1869. The new prison for which this act provided was opened in October, 1873, the female convicts, to the number of seventeen, having been transferred from the Prison South on the 8th of that month. They were accompanied by the Warden, Chaplain and Matron, all of whom feared that the transfer would be attended by trouble, as some of the women were considered dangerous. About this time there were received into the Girls' Reform School twenty-one inmates. At present there are 46 women and 201 girls enrolled. Indiana was the first State to establish a separate woman's prison, and is the only one to take the second important step. This was done in 1877. By act of the Legislature, the Board of Managers of men was replaced by one of women, and the institution passed under the exclusive control of women. This was a notably progressive step, and brought great credit and favorable comment upon the State.

You are all familiar with the horrible condition of prisons and the treatment of prisoners that prevailed before Howard began his philanthropic work. The great reforms which he instituted did not progress very rapidly, and until within comparatively recent times the prisons of most countries and the treatment of prisoners were a disgrace to civilization. In some countries they are little less than that even now. In no other country has a greater advance taken place than in the United States, especially in the Northern States; for I regret to say that some of the Southern States have, as yet, made little progress toward reform.

At present in nearly all prisons of the Northern States the idea of reform goes hand in hand with that of punishment; or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that all punishment is made contributory to reform. The idea of degradation and merely vindictive punishment is almost obsolete. More and more prisoners of both sexes are treated as human beings. More and more every effort is made to appeal to their better natures and to what may be left in them of conscience, honor and a desire to lead an honest life. This is the basis of all true reform. It must come from within. Before there can be a change of conduct and practices, there must be a change of character, and this can only come through the free will and co-operation of the prisoner. It cannot be accomplished by punishment alone, and is always retarded, if not wholly defeated, by degradation. If a prisoner cannot be made better by kind treatment and by appealing to her better nature, it cannot be done at all. Certainly it cannot be done by wanton cruelty and unnecessary humiliation. It is a common remark, and most criminologists agree, that a woman criminal is worse than a man criminal. The theory is based on the assumption that woman naturally stands upon a higher plane than man, so that when she falls she goes considerably deeper. Perhaps this theory is somewhat fanciful—crime knows no sex. But women criminals have sexual peculiarities, which require peculiar treatment, and which women can understand and deal with better than men. The late Hon. Conrad Baker, who was a member of the Board of Visitors of our institution, in a report written in 1873, shortly after the institution was opened, said: "It is already demonstrated that woman is competent to govern the depraved and desperate of her own sex, by womanly measures and appliances, without a resort to the rigorous means which are generally supposed to be necessary in prisons governed by men and intended wholly or chiefly for male convicts." In the same report Mr. Baker said: "It was very gratifying to those members of the Board of Visitors who had seen some of these women in the prison at Jeffersonville to observe how greatly their conditions and surroundings have been improved by the transfer. In the short time of less than three months they seem, judging by their appearance and deportment, to have made considerable progress towards the regaining of their own self-respect, which is the first step in the reformation of their lives and characters."

Besides appealing to the better natures of our prisoners, we find they have other qualities supposed to be peculiar to women which can be utilized in their management. The traditional vanity and love of dress, universally attributed to the sex, can be made to play a part in shaping their daily conduct. The maternal instinct and the idea of housekeeping and home-making survive almost everything else in woman's nature. Every woman prisoner loves to beautify her room a little, if possible, and loves a bit of space that she can call her own and give it a home-like look. In our own Woman's Prison every prisoner has her own room, not at all resembling the traditional prisoner's cell. Each one is decorated and beautified according to the fancy of the inmate. Each prisoner has a good spring bed, cotton mattress and feather pillow; and we think that these comforts have a reforming influence. A great number of the women cultivate flowers and vines, training them to cover the iron bars of their windows, and giving their rooms an appearance of cheer and comfort. There can be no doubt that such things, in connection with

kind treatment, have a softening and improving effect on the prisoners. The same may be said of the food, which can scarcely be called prison fare; it is good and varied, better, probably, than most of them ever had before. We do not think there is any reformatory influence in starvation, or that the State desires its prisoners to be abused in this regard more than in any other. Not unfrequently the same food which is prepared for their table is served to the Board of Managers and Superintendent. While I have no doubt that all this kind treatment has an excellent effect upon the prisoners, the thought often forces itself upon us that they are unappreciative and ungrateful. But it should be remembered that if we cannot see improvement from day to day, the slow work of character building, or character changing, is silently going on, and the results must and do appear in time. Our Superintendent has often remarked, in the face of seeming failure, that she firmly believed that of all the efforts to reform prisoners, nothing was absolutely lost, and if the results did not appear to our eyes they would be manifested some time and in some way.

We find that useful employment is an indispensable feature in the reformation of our women. This is not mentioned as a new idea or discovery; but the fact deserves emphasis. Work is a law of nature. God himself has said, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Free labor is a great factor in human progress, and in prison life also the influence of work is wholly beneficial. It has a disciplinary effect; it makes prisoners feel that they are doing something useful. By giving occupation to their hands and minds, they are kept at least measurably free from evil thoughts and practices. It has always been the aim of the Managers and Superintendent of the Indiana Prison for Women to keep the prisoners constantly, pleasantly and usefully employed. Under our system we are able to do this. We have not the contract labor system, but, nevertheless, we keep them steadily employed. There is not an idler or drone in the institution. They do a great amount of laundry work and sewing; they make a great many quilts for patrons, also overalls, jumpers and shirts for firms in the city. Dressmaking is a special branch of work, and gowns which are turned out with a credit to any dressmaking establishment in the city. The gardening is also done by the women, and a great variety of vegetables and flowers is raised. Only some necessary plowing is done by men; all the rest is done by our women, who find it healthful and agreeable work. They also raise a great deal of poultry. When not engaged in these and kindred occupations, the women are employed in various household duties, such as cooking, washing, scrubbing, cleaning and so forth. Thus, in one way or another, they are kept constantly busy.

In the matter of punishment we have made a distinct change in recent years toward milder methods. Formerly it was the practice to handcuff refractory prisoners to the iron bars of the punishment cell doors, and leave them standing in that position until they yielded. We do not use that form of punishment now, and have not for several years past. The Constitution of the State says: "Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted." The Constitution is for prisoners as well as for persons not in prison. As the punishment referred to was both cruel and unusual, we abolished it. We have almost ceased to put prisoners in the punishment cells for solitary confinement. Instead of that, we confine them in their pleasant rooms, with a sewing machine

and a given task to accomplish. We find this the least cruel and most effectual mode of solitary confinement. We depend more and more on moral influences, and less and less on severe methods.

Very recently we have introduced a change from which we expect good results. We have established in the prison department the so-called grading system, with progressive promotion. There are three grades. The prisoners in the third grade wear a plain dress and have few privileges. Those who, by good conduct, obtain admission to the second grade have a different dress and a few more privileges; and those who reach the first grade still another change of dress and some valuable privileges, such as seeing their friends oftener, writing home oftener, receiving home papers, and so forth. Although the system is new, we already begin to see good results from it. It gives the prisoners an incentive to good conduct and something to look forward to. Eventually it will probably be extended so as to include in the different grades some additional privileges or little comforts in the prisoners' rooms, such as rocking chairs, etc. We have some recommitments, though not many. Some of our prisoners, after being discharged, are returned a second and a third time. In my judgment, a prisoner who is recommitted should always remain in the lowest grade. This would, to some extent, recognize the principle of the indeterminate sentence law enacted by some States, which I believe to be a good law.

The most of what I have said relates directly to the women prisoners, but also applies to the girls in the Reform School. I regret that these two institutions must be mentioned side by side in this paper; but unfortunately they exist under the same roof. True, the inmates of the two are not allowed to mingle or to come into personal contact with one another; but, nevertheless, they are under the same roof and separated only by partition and doors. Who can doubt what I know to be a fact, that the prison atmosphere pervades the whole building. It is not right that comparatively little girls should be brought so nearly into personal contact and be made to breathe the same atmosphere with vicious, adult women, some of whom are confirmed criminals. Eventually I hope that the Board of State Charities will take hold of this matter and assist to bring about a separation of the two institutions. While constant pressure is brought to bear on successive Legislatures to establish new institutions, to my mind there is none of greater importance than a separate Reform School for Girls.

The girls in the Reform School range in age from eight to twenty-one years. Many of them have been more or less vicious; not one is there without good cause. Being comparatively young, they are more accessible to good influences than the prisoners, and, of course, show better results in the way of reform. They have their studies on the graded school system; they have their manual occupations, and are kept busily and usefully occupied during their working hours. They have the best of instruction and are under the best of Christian influences. A grading system has been introduced, including promotions, merit and demerit marks, and distinctive changes in dress, according to good conduct. To me these girls are very attractive, and the work done for them is far more interesting and hopeful than that done for the prisoners. We are continually rewarded by good results. Many of the girls themselves cooperate with us, and it is very inspiring to see them developing fine

characters and even noble natures, as some of them do. Of course, there are all kinds of natures and characters among them, and the result of our work depends largely on the individual. But these results are in the highest degree satisfying. The criticism has sometimes been made that girls are kept in the school too long. I do not think so. Formerly they were only committed till the age of eighteen. That was too young, as it left them exposed to temptations upon their discharge at a very critical age in life. Now, under a change in the law, they are committed until the age of twenty-one, and we think this a decided improvement, as the best results are obtained in the later years. In further answer to the criticism mentioned, I would say our girls are better able to sustain themselves on ticket of leave or on final discharge after they have been in the school several years than when they have been there only a short time.

I have only sketched for you an outline of the reforms which have been effected in the Woman's Prison management in these twenty-three years of its existence. As others present themselves they will be thoroughly considered, and if thought wise will be adopted; and reform in the prison will, in the future, as in the past, keep in the front rank.

President Nicholson: The next paper will be on "The Graded System in the Prison South," by A. T. Hert, Warden of the Southern State Prison.

THE GRADED SYSTEM IN THE PRISON SOUTH.

(A. T. Hert.)

It was with a great deal of hesitation that I consented to comply with the request of Secretary Bicknell when asked by him to prepare a paper to be read before this Conference on "The Graded System in the Prison South." My experience in prison work has been so limited, and especially so in the subject assigned me, that scarcely time enough has elapsed for me to speak authentically, for tests with us have not become tests, rules have not been proven, and precedents are, as yet, unestablished. From ordinary observation and application to the study of human nature, as manifested in convicts, it may be readily learned that no man is so debased or hopeless that some spark of ambition, self-respect or reverence for good does not remain. This spark, kindled into flame, is the light by which he ascends from depths of degradation and desperation. When he finds himself in the upward way, it must remain with him, chiefly, whether he continues to climb or falls back again into the depths. The graded system, with its fine network of influences, helps mightily in his upward progress. The struggle is interesting. The prisoner breaks some rule wantonly or through thoughtlessness; thereby he may be relegated to the lowest rung of the ladder of grades if the offense is serious, or he may lose some of his privileges if slight; always a reward held out to cause him to reconsider a contemplated, willful violation, or to be more careful if his fault be thoughtlessness. The graded system is constructed with regard to the conditions which have brought these men to the prison; the inherited vices, the influence of pernicious associations and wrong teachings, leading them to the edge of the chasm into which they have finally fallen, the feeling ever that there is no hope for them, no

helping hand at the moment in which they might be saved, and their peculiarly abnormal sense of spite against the world and its lack of interest in them. But beneath all this bad there is the man, capable of living a good life; the man with his deeper nature and finer impulses, with a heart surely responsive to some chord which, being touched, may inspire to new hopes, new desires and new resolutions.

The grading of prisoners in the Prison South was determined upon soon after my assuming charge of the institution, and upon my return, after visiting a number of prisons and reformatories in the East, I was more determined than ever to revolutionize the rules governing our institution. Our first step was the employment of the inmates that had been so long idle; for the reformation of the criminal labor is an important factor. We have in the prison a foundry, shoe factory, brush and tailor shops. When a prisoner is received, after thorough examination by the prison physician, he is assigned to the labor which he is best equipped to perform, and which may be for his future benefit. I had visited the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, and the New York Reformatory at Elmira, where the inmates were all graded and classified, and I said that if the grade system is good for the reformatory it is also good for the prison; for it is conceded that all prisons should be reformatory in character. On the 4th of last July, after the men had been given the freedom of the prison enclosure for one-half the day, they were called together and informed that from that date a complete record should be kept of the conduct of every inmate of the institution, and that all who, until October 1st, should maintain a perfect record would after that day, so long as their record remained perfect, be known as first-grade men. On the 1st day of October, therefore, all men who had made perfect records, which meant fulfillment to the letter of prison rules and regulations, and had been exempt from a single reprimand of any nature, entered the first grade. To our surprise, 505 men had met all the requirements of this grade and the increased rigid discipline and exacting vigilance of the prison officials. These men received a plain gray suit of clothes, with hat to match, displacing the despised prison stripes which are so conspicuous and humiliating. Did the first grade bring no privilege except that of wearing plain clothes it would be much striven for. After being fitted out from head to foot in the new garb, one prisoner said, proudly turning himself around for inspection, "Warden, I feel like a man now." In addition to the satisfaction of the gray suit and cap, the first grade will receive more variety in food, which is a powerful incentive, especially in prisons, where the diet is necessarily much restricted, growing almost unpalatable because of constant repetition. Consider these men coming to us mentally, spiritually and physically dwarfed and starved, many of them subsisting on practically what they gather from the streets! Give them the refining influence of bath, fresh clothes, and clean, wholesome food, and you have made a good beginning of actual reformation.

In addition to the gray suit and better food, first-grade men are each permitted to write one letter every week, receive all mail of proper character addressed to them, receive visits from friends semi-monthly, one ration of tobacco every week, and to march double file, in military order, instead of in the despised lock-step. Other privileges consistent with good discipline will be granted them from time to time. As has just been

stated, on October 1st, 505 men were placed in the first grade; the remaining prison population was put in second grade. In this grade the prisoners wear a check suit, with cap to match; are permitted to write letters once in two weeks, receive visits from friends every four weeks, and allowed one ration of tobacco every week. Men in this grade march in military order as do those of first grade. Third-grade men wear the regulation prison stripes, and cannot write or receive letters or receive their friends while in this grade. They receive no tobacco, and are compelled to march lock-step, instead of double file, and the food given them will not be equal to that given the men in the first and second grades. All newcomers will enter the second grade, and will remain there but ninety days, if their records are perfect. They cannot be advanced to first grade until they have a perfect record for three consecutive months. One case of violation of rules of a serious nature or three minor violations are sufficient to reduce a prisoner in his grade standing. If of an aggravated nature, a man in first grade may be reduced directly to third grade. Now, after six weeks of classification according to these rules, we have but fourteen men in third grade, while the first grade has increased to 519.

Under the new system of grading the men we have abolished the lash, and are determined that corporal punishment will never again, during our administration, be resorted to. Under the grade system we do not believe it necessary. To-day we have better discipline than ever before. The total number of punishments for the year 1895 was 502, an average of 42 per month. Since July 1st of this year, 1896, our average has been 40 per month; but since the classification of men we have reduced the number for the month of October to 16. Thus we have a decrease in all punishments since we abolished corporal punishment. During the year 1895, 124 men were punished with the lash. During our four months under the grade system, the average term of each man in solitary confinement, the severest punishment now employed, has been $4\frac{3}{4}$ days, a reduction of about 20 per cent. of the average length of such confinement in the preceding year. Therefore, we have not only been enabled to abolish corporal punishment by the adoption of the grade system, but have also reduced the number and severity of other punishments as well. The rigid enforcement of all rules results in good discipline, since offenses are noticed and corrected before they become serious. Under the grade system the men are taught the principle of individual responsibility. We are just now organizing a school for the benefit of the prisoners, under the direction of an experienced teacher, and all convicts who can neither read nor write will be compelled to attend that school three nights every week, and their advancement there will affect their grade standing just as much as their behavior during the working hours.

Out of our prison population of 843, we have 246 prisoners who can neither read nor write; hence the necessity of our school. Intellectual education is one of the best means of reformation. The grade system is within itself calculated to inspire a man to do right. Our experience has been that men whose prison records have been good and who have uniformly obeyed the rules are very proud of that fact and are ever ready to boast of it. Their grade standing is always an evidence of their behavior. One man said to me that to be reduced from first to second grade would be as painful to him as was his original sentence. Valuable as the grade system has been to us, it enables us to do but a small part

of what could be accomplished if we but had a parole law and the indeterminate sentence upon our statutes. Such legislation is necessary before we can make the graded system the success that it is capable of becoming. The support given me by a progressive and intelligent Board of Directors, with the benefit of good advice and wise counsel of an interested Board of State Charities, has been invaluable to the administration in adopting this system.

President Nicholson: Now we will have a discussion of these papers. We have with us the Hon. T. E. Ellison, of Fort Wayne, who is a member of the Board of State Charities, as well as a Senator.

Mr. Ellison: While for many reasons I ought not to be here to-night, I could not resist the request of my friend Mr. Nicholson to be with you and speak briefly upon this question. I don't know how I can entertain you better than to give you a little account of my investigations as a member of the Senate Prison Labor Commission. Before I went to the Legislature two years ago I knew no more than people generally do on the prison question. I thought, as Senator Duncan said, that whenever a man was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary, there was no use in bothering about him until he got out, but on studying the matter somewhat I began to feel that I had hardly done my duty to my fellow-man.

The first time I was ever in an Indiana prison, and the second time I had been in any prison, was on the night of the 4th day of last July, when I walked into the prison at Michigan City. I went in there, and the first thing, of course, I saw was the wall, about twenty-four feet high, as I recall it, around that prison, with the guards upon the top of it with their guns to keep the prisoners within. The next day was Sunday, and until the chapel exercises commenced I walked about here and there looking at the accommodations of the prison, at the prisoners themselves, and becoming as familiar as possible with the prisoners in that short time. I thought I saw on the faces of those men a dogged look that boded no good for society. They were restless; they seemed to be repressing a feeling that wanted to break forth. Going about as they do in lock-step, with a guard on every side, with a rule that they must not speak to any individual, it seemed to me that they had a look upon their faces that was pitiful to contemplate. It may have been my imagination.

I went to the chapel, and with about eight hundred prisoners sitting looking into my face, we heard the old Scotch Chaplain talk about the love of God to man, and the love man ought to have for his brother, whether he is a prisoner or not. Presently I saw over to my left a little bit of a flurry. I saw one man reach over and with a dagger in his hand put an end to the life of the prisoner in front of him. They carried the victim out, the guards suppressed all signs of excitement and the murderer was led away. This event shocked me in a way that I will never forget. It seemed to me that when the State of Indiana had taken these men within its control, they ought to have security for their lives, and for their health as well. In that prison I saw a system of heating and ventilation that is abominable. More than 10 per cent. of the men in our Northern Prison to-day have within them the parent seeds of pulmonary consumption, caused by their surroundings. I want you to think whether

you, as a citizen of Indiana, are not responsible for that state of affairs. I saw the roofs leaking and the cracked walls, and I say to you that we are doing a wrong that, no matter how long we live, we can never make right.

I went from that prison to the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois. Instead of the high wall, like that which surrounds the Northern Prison, I saw only a wooden stockade, about fourteen or fifteen feet high. Twelve hundred prisoners are confined in that reformatory, yet not one man in the last four years has attempted to escape. I saw men there who had been confined in the reformatory for a number of years wearing citizen's clothing. I saw those men walk about there, and at my first glance I thought they were the guards. They walked straight and upright. There was no lock-step. They went about as though they were men, and had a right to go where they were going. They were the prisoners in the first grade. Those in the second grade wore a black suit. There were about three hundred of them, I think. Those men didn't have the expression on their faces that I had noticed on the faces of the prisoners at Michigan City. Major McClaughry, Superintendent of the Reformatory, whom I regard as one of the greatest penologists in the United States, showed me his books in which he keeps account of every man. Every man also carries a little book that shows week by week and month by month just how much balance he has in that bank of good conduct. Every one knew that it depended largely upon the record written down in his little book whether he might be paroled and go out among his fellow-men and be a man again.

In Michigan City the prisoners are occasionally gathered together in the chapel and some kind brother comes in and talks to them, and beyond that there is nothing to build them up. There is a library, but no use was being made of it. There was nothing to cheer and enliven the men. When I went down to Pontiac I found many of the prisoners reading some of the best books in the English language. I saw in "The Pioneer," a paper printed by the inmates of the Reformatory at Pontiac, this notice: "Every prisoner of every grade who can show a perfect record in the month of July shall have the privilege of a half holiday on the first Saturday in August." The idea of a prisoner having a holiday was wonderful. And when Major McClaughry told me how the men would work and keep themselves in every way free from error that they might have that half holiday, it seemed to me a great idea. There never has been a prison in this country or any other until the last year or so that has tried what Major McClaughry is doing in the way of half holidays for the convicts. He says it is one of the best things he has ever tried.

Another thing this Commission did was to visit the Southern Prison. I didn't go when the other members of the Commission did, but I went as a member of the Board of State Charities, some time in August, after the notice of the change was given out. I talked with quite a number of the prisoners. They were looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when they might discard the stripes and put on one of the new suits. I am very glad to hear that the plan is working as well as it is. The Commission also went to the National Prison Congress at Milwaukee. Those men who manage the prisons of the United States as a matter of party spoils didn't stay at the Congress very long. One of them said it was all rot and he was going home. The men who have

devoted their lives to the benefit of the prisoners under their care stayed there as long as it was possible for them to stay, to try to see if there wasn't some way that they might benefit those that had been committed to them by the law.

It is a matter that Americans ought to be proud of that the movement which has done so much for the amelioration of the condition of prisoners was inaugurated by an American, Dr. E. C. Wines. It was a pleasant thing to read in the report of the International Prison Congress, which met at Paris in 1895, that the Congress had stopped in its discussion in order to say a kind word for Dr. Wines and to place upon the records its appreciation of him and his work. The things that were recommended by that Congress are the things that this Commission will undoubtedly call to the attention of our next Legislature. And what are they? One of them is that the indeterminate sentence shall be adopted in Indiana. That is, when a man is tried for an offense the jury shall decide whether he be innocent or guilty. If he be guilty, then the Judge shall sentence him to the penitentiary not less than a minimum time, and not more than a maximum time. Within that time he will be in the charge of the officers of the prison, for them to discharge or keep in prison, as his conduct merits. We send a man who is insane to the insane hospital; we send a man who is afflicted with a disease to the hospital, and why not send these men who, because of mental disturbance and the environment in which they have lived, have committed crime—why not send them to a place where they can be cured, if possible? Superintendent Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory, said to me that he differed from many, and the older he got the more certain he was that he was right in believing that no matter how many times a man was convicted of crime he ought to be sent to a reformatory to see if something could not be done for him. His illustration was that which has come to all of you who have raised children. He said: "My boy has done something wrong. I punish him in order to make him do right in the future. It may be that a strong temptation comes and he does the same thing over again. It may be that the second time will be the last. So long as I am his father, so long ought I to try to make a good man out of him. So long as the State takes these men within its control, so long ought it to try to reform them."

Another thing which we, as Americans, ought to consider a matter of congratulation is the fact that the Elmira Reformatory is the model of the world in the reformation of criminals. When you stop to think of the vast number of inhabitants on this globe, the nations that there are, England, France, Germany, Russia, and all the other European nations, and that they are turning to America to find a model for the reformation of their prisoners, we ought to feel very proud. But when you stop to think of the condition of Indiana you will have to hang your head in shame. The first paper that was read stated that about 80 per cent. of the prisoners in the Elmira Reformatory are reformed, and are never again taken for any infraction of the law; never again confined in a penal institution. There are no exact statistics of our own prisons and similar institutions, but it is the belief of those who have investigated, have made such thorough study of the subject as Dr. Wines and others, that nearly 40 per cent. go out only to come back time after time, so long as they live. Why not have a reformatory in the State of Indiana? Some

say it is going to cost a great deal. Ought we to stop to think of it as a question of dollars and cents? When you look at the records of the New York Penitentiary and of the New York State Reformatory, you will find that the Reformatory is the cheaper manner of confining and controlling prisoners. It is more than 25 per cent. cheaper than the other way, and you turn out men instead of criminals.

This brings me to another point spoken of in the first paper. In reformatories the prisoners are taught all manner of trades and industries. They are taught how to earn an honest living after they are allowed to go out. That is a great aid in reforming men and keeping them from returning to lives of crime.

Massachusetts has a law that has been adopted in some other States that is called the probation law. That will be recommended to our Legislature by the Senate Commission. There is nothing that makes it so hard for prisoners to reform as the associations they have and the acquaintances they make while in prison. The law which Massachusetts adopted has been recommended by the International Prison Congress as a good reformatory measure. In Massachusetts an officer something like that of the Humane Society is maintained partly by the State, partly by the society, and all boys, and some men who have been convicted of minor offenses, are, after their conviction, placed in the custody of these officers, instead of being sent to prison, and so long as they live a proper and upright life their sentences are suspended. Whenever they convince the officers that they have reformed, then the threatened punishment is wiped out and they are allowed to go free from custody. Thus the cost to the State of taking care of them is done away with. The acquaintances that they would otherwise have formed in the penitentiary are done away with. In this manner much is done toward the building up of the character and manhood of these younger criminals.

I have spoken to you longer than I intended when I commenced, but there is one thing more that I must call to your attention. That is, if you want to make prison reform a success, if you want to give charity in a way that doesn't do more damage than good, the treatment of each case must be according to the facts of that particular case. It must be the individual treatment of the pauper, of the convict, or of anybody that you try to help, and the nearer you bring your treatment home to that particular individual the better it will be. You will build him up, and you will make yourself a better man or a better woman by doing that. Whenever our charitable institutions or our penal institutions take hold of the individual that comes within the scope of their work, and try to make a man or a woman out of that individual, then we will be moving along the right lines.

President Nicholson: The next speaker for the evening will be Senator Charles E. Shiveley, of Richmond.

Senator Shiveley: I have been much interested in the papers that I have heard read here to-night. The demand that prison labor shall not come in competition with free labor is a question we have got to face. It will not do to say that it need not be considered. It must be considered. I believe that the prisoners in our various institutions could be kept employed, and that you know is conceded by everybody to be a very essential thing. No reformation can well come out of imprisonment unless you keep the prisoners hard at work all the time. Idleness breeds all

manner of evils. I believe that a law could be placed on our books providing for the manufacture by the prisoners of such things as the State needs in her various institutions, such as shoes, clothing, furniture, etc. That work should not be done at any time with the use of machinery, but by hand. No prisoner who is in good health should be permitted to remain an hour in prison without useful employment. This can only be assured in the present condition of public sentiment by removing the machinery.

I enjoyed the paper by Mrs. Walker. That gave me more information than I ever had about the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison. I agree with the paper. I don't believe that young girls ought to be kept in the same atmosphere with hardened criminals. That is a mistake. We all know it the instant our attention is called to it, and say, "Certainly, that is right." The expense is light. The great State of Indiana is able to provide for the separate institution, and there is no reason why it should not do it.

A word in reference to Mr. Hert's paper. I am not given much to gushing, but I do believe in speaking plainly about the good things I see around me. I approve heartily of that paper. It is not so much a question of the laws of our State. It is a question of the administration of these institutions. It is a question of the executive in control. It is a question of the man who puts these reforms into operation. Mr. Hert has made in our State a model prison. That is the kind of men we want as the executive officers of our institutions. We want men who have enough pride in the business of taking care of these institutions to go to the models of the world and become acquainted with the most progressive people and see what methods they apply to the care of those under their control. I am for the man who will bring the highest results; not the man who says, "If you give me more money or better laws I will bring you a better institution." I don't care whether his name is Hert, and I don't care either whether that man is brought from Kansas. I speak in this way because the gentleman who has shown his efficiency to take care of a big public institution saw fit to go out of the State of Indiana for his deputy warden. Warden Hert looked around the State and didn't see the man for the place. He looked away down in Kansas, and he did see the man for the place and he went there and got him. He didn't ask the ward heelers of the State whether he could do it. His object was to better that institution. He brought that man from Kansas and made him deputy warden because he found he was an educated, experienced man. Through the assistance of men of that sort he has made a success that we are all proud of.

The parole law that is suggested ought to be adopted. I have some doubts whether the Constitution of the State of Indiana would permit the indeterminate sentence, though I have made no investigation of the subject. I am heartily in favor of that. And I am heartily in favor of having the same law that governs our benevolent institutions govern our correctional institutions. Two years ago in the Legislature I insisted that politics should be eliminated from the government and control of the State institutions. I am for the man who is for me, and I am willing to help him get a place, but I am not willing to reward him at the expense of those people who are confined in the State institutions. I believe that

the suggestions made in these papers are admirable, and they are suggestions that the people whom I see before me to-night ought to keep in mind.

FRIDAY.

MORNING SESSION.

President Nicholson: The first thing on the program this morning is a report of the Committee on County Poor Asylums by John C. Harvey, Superintendent of the Wayne County Poor Asylum and chairman of the committee.

COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS IN INDIANA.

(John C. Harvey.)

In my report for the Committee on Poor Asylum Management I shall confine myself chiefly to a review of the present condition of the poor asylums of the State. There are here to-day Superintendents from all parts of Indiana, as well as many others who are familiar with our asylum system. From them we shall hear the results of experience and observation in the practical and successful management of this class of public institutions. Every person present is invited to take part in the discussion of the different subjects presented.

The Board of State Charities, created by the Legislature in 1889, has done much to correct abuses and improve conditions which existed in many of our asylums previous to that time. Until the organization of this Board there was no satisfactory means of securing reliable statistics about the cost of caring for the poor or the number of inmates in the various asylums. Improvements in the condition of the asylums have been especially noticeable in those counties where there have been few changes in Superintendents and where the Boards of County Commissioners have shown a desire to have the asylums conducted in a business-like manner.

From the official records in the office of the Board of State Charities I have obtained the following statistics:

Total number of male inmates in Indiana Poor Asylums August	
31, 1896	1,856
Total number of female inmates.....	1,120
Total population	2,976

Of this population 266 are children of sixteen years and under. Number in County Poor Asylums of—

Feeble-minded men	410
Feeble-minded women	412
Insane	378
Epileptic	231
Feeble through old age.....	519
Blind	149
Deaf	53
Crippled	506
Paralytic	147

On August 31, 1896, Marion County Poor Asylum had the largest population, 208, and Ohio County had the smallest, 5. The average population of all the 92 Poor Asylums of the State is 32.

Of the 92 Poor Asylums in the State, 73 are brick or stone and 19 are frame. Of these 92 asylums the buildings and improvements are in good condition in 25, while 41 are in fair condition and 26 are poor.

The total expense of supporting these 92 asylums in the twelve months ending May 31, 1896, was \$281,380.33. The total receipts from sale of poor farm products were \$24,187.86, leaving the net cost of supporting the asylums for the year ending May 31, 1896, \$257,192.47. As shown above, the total number of inmates in the asylums is 2,972. This shows the average cost of supporting an inmate of an Indiana Poor Asylum to be \$86.54 a year, or \$1.66 a week, or 24 cents a day.

In conclusion, I wish to impress on the minds of the Superintendents the great responsibility that rests upon us, both morally and financially. We are entrusted with the care of a large number of helpless people, many of whom are not accountable for their own conduct. We should endeavor to fulfill our duties in such a manner as to be an example for those in our charge, dealing kindly and justly with all, not forgetting how weak they are.

Financially, we should be careful of expenses, yet generous as possible with the unfortunate people in our care. We must not forget that the cost of supporting our asylums is paid by the people, many of whom find the payment of their taxes a burden. We must bring to our work the same interest and faithfulness that we give to our own private business.

When we all conscientiously follow the rules of action which I have here outlined, we will bring the poor asylums of Indiana up to a standard which no State in the Union can excel.

DISCUSSION.

President Nicholson: I think, as these papers are all short, it will be better to have a little discussion on each paper. I hope the utmost freedom will prevail. If you have anything to say about the management of our poor asylums say it.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: Can you tell me how many of those feeble-minded women are under forty-five years of age?

Mr. Harvey: I am not able to answer that question. You can get the information from the office of the Board of State Charities at any time.

Mr. Johnson: I am sure every Superintendent will join me in believing that feeble-minded women of that age ought not to be in poor asylums.

Mr. H. W. Felts, Superintendent Allen County Poor Asylum: I should like to know how many of the insane in the poor asylums at the present time have been sent from the State hospitals as incurable.

Mr. Harvey: I cannot answer that question definitely. A great many of the insane in poor asylums are incurable and a great many are awaiting admission to the hospitals. From Superintendents that have been present here I find that to be the fact. Possibly two-thirds or more are incurable.

Mr. McCullough, Clay County: Mr. Felts has more insane than most

anybody else. What class are they? Have they been sent back as incurable, or are they awaiting admission?

Mr. Felts: Most of them are incurable. They have had a chance for treatment and have been sent to our County from Indianapolis. We don't receive many insane from Richmond. Dr. Smith has explained that there is a difference in the laws governing the two institutions.

Dr. Smith: The law, I think, is pretty well understood by the majority present. The law governing the Central Hospital at Indianapolis authorizes the Superintendent to send out the chronic cases to make room for the new cases as they arise in his district. It was the law applied to that institution prior to the construction of the three additional hospitals. When these three were organized, in 1889, a new law was enacted governing them, but not applying to the Central. This requires that all chronic cases be retained in the hospitals, and doesn't give authority to send out in order to make room for the presumably curable cases. The purpose of the law was to take under the care of the State all of its insane. It falls short in that the State has not provided sufficient capacity for all the insane.

Mr. Felts has, as he says, a number of chronic cases. He has one presumably curable case which will be received at our hospital in a short time. Mr. Felts's institution is unfortunate in that it is in a County where they have proportionately more insane than any County in the State, due not to the population, but to the geographical position of the city. It is a very easy thing to put onto Allen County a great number of insane that do not belong to Allen County. It is unfortunate, but he has not found any way to prevent it. When they are on our hands we must take care of them.

Mr. John Howard: What proportion of these people that are in the poor asylums are dangerous and ought to be confined?

Mr. Harvey: I can only speak from my own knowledge. I found in the meeting held by the Superintendents last night that we all have several violently insane persons. Possibly each Superintendent has one or two that have to be confined all the time. The proportion for the State would possibly run about the same. Mr. Bicknell may be able to give us some points on that.

Mr. Bicknell: I should say that a very large proportion of them are harmless. The number that must be kept in confinement for their own protection or for the protection of the other inmates is exceedingly small. I don't suppose that more than 5 per cent. of them are of that character.

Mr. Simonds: I would like to find out, if I can, what is the proportion of colored people in these institutions of the State.

Mr. John C. Harvey: In our asylum in Wayne County we have fifty-two people; of that number ten are colored. That is too big a per cent. for the State, I presume. The underground railroad system ran through this section of the country a long time ago.

Mr. Bicknell: In the office of the Board of State Charities we have thoroughly reliable statistics which would answer pretty nearly every question you could ask. We have cards on which we put down the personal history of every man, woman and child in the County poor asylums, the insane hospitals and the orphan asylums of the State. We have a list by name, age, color, nationality, family history, mental and physical condition, and everything else we can learn of about seven thousand

people who are or have been inmates of our charitable institutions, and the list is growing all the time. We have in these records a large amount of exceedingly valuable information. It is getting more valuable and more complete every year.

Mr. Charles Eddinger, Jackson County: I would like to ask whether the number of insane in poor asylums has decreased in the last year because of admission to the insane hospitals.

Mr. Bicknell: There has been a decrease in the Northern and Eastern Hospital districts, and an increase in the Central Hospital district almost enough to make up for the decrease in the others. The number in the Southern Hospital district has also increased.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: It is time the attention of the State was directed to the epileptics. I don't know anybody that ought to have our sympathy more than epileptics. Many of them are good citizens but for that terrible calamity. Other States have provided for them, and there is no question that the time will come when we must do it. I hope we will have that class considered separately from the insane and the feeble-minded. They ought to be considered in a class by themselves.

Mr. Harvey: In our asylum we have five epileptics who, as you say, are deserving a great deal of thought and care. They should be provided for in some way outside of the poor asylum.

Dr. Smith: I am heartily in sympathy with the suggestion of some special provision for epileptics. In a paper at the Conference a year ago I outlined in a rough sort of way my ideas on the subject. I know something of the epileptics in the sixteen counties in the Eastern part of the State especially, and I do know that in each of the Counties there are from four to six epileptics who are violently insane, and who are not provided for in the State institution. Probably in one or two counties the number is as low as two. Part of these are in the County poor asylums, but they cannot be cared for there as they should be. The State institutions cannot take them, because they have not sufficient provision. We ought to have a special institution built upon the colony plan. Other States are doing these things, and Indiana ought to do it at the earliest possible moment.

President Nicholson: If we had such an institution, are there many persons now in the insane hospitals who could be sent to it?

Dr. Smith: Yes. In the Eastern Hospital we have fifty of these cases now. Other institutions have approximately the same proportion. There are also many in County poor asylums and private families. We could fill a large institution in a short time.

Mr. Felts: I have a number of the cases that you speak of in my asylum. One of them was adjudged insane and was brought to me, but he isn't insane. When his spells begin to come on he comes to me to lock him up. He is very dangerous at that time. There are three or four weeks that he is all right and is able to do work on the farm. I think it is necessary to have an institution for this class of people.

President Nicholson: Our next paper is on "What to do with Paupers who require asylum care, but who refuse to do such work as they are able to perform," by Amos Hall, Superintendent of the Randolph County Poor Asylum. He could not be here, but has requested Mr. Howard, Superintendent of the James Moorman Orphans' Home, in the same County, to read his paper.

WHAT TO DO WITH PAUPERS WHO REQUIRE ASYLUM CARE,
BUT WHO REFUSE TO WORK.

(Amos Hall.)

When I have a charge of that kind to come under my care I first make a study of the individual, his likes and dislikes, and how much physical labor he is capable of doing. I then try to arrange a line of work for that particular individual, taking into consideration all the facts which I have been able to ascertain in regard to him. In starting him in the labors which I have previously outlined, it has always been my custom to be with the inmate myself, helping him, and in this way bringing myself down to his level, and thus making him feel that the task which I am asking him to perform is in no way degrading him. At the same time I give him all the instruction which I can to enable him to perform the work in a satisfactory manner.

Many times at first you will find the inmate unable to perform the work as it should be performed. In cases of this kind I find no particular fault with him, but go over the work again with him, praising the parts, if any, which he does do well, and again performing that part which is not satisfactory. In this way I give him further instructions how I desire the work performed, at no time permitting him to see that I am the least bit annoyed at the way in which he performs the labor. I always aim to treat all inmates kindly, and yet give them to understand that what I say to them I will firmly adhere to. I find that I can adjust my work about the farm in such a way that I can find some labor for all who are able to work. In fact, every one under my charge who is able to perform labor of any kind I have doing something, and by following the plan as above set out I find I am not bothered a great deal in getting the labor which I desire of the inmates performed.

I have now under my charge sixty-three inmates. Among the number are fourteen children, of whom nine are in the district school.

Mr. John Howard: The last clause interested me particularly. There are fourteen children in the County poor asylum, many of whom I know ought not to be there. There are other places provided for them and they ought to be there.

Mr. Frank Moorman: I think it is time that the people of Randolph County take hold of this matter and see that the children do not stay in the poor asylum.

Judge Davis: This is a subject that always stirs me up. No child should be in a poor house. I have felt it to be a disgrace upon the State that this thing should exist. In our County we don't permit a child to stay a minute in the poor asylum after we find it is there. I know something of the results of the vicious influences surrounding a child at the poor farm. None of the poor farms that I am acquainted with have any provision for separating the children from the older inmates. I have found that children in those places have been taught by the vicious older inmates the vilest things—things that make them unsafe citizens. There is no excuse for it, and it ought not to be tolerated in any civilized community.

President Nicholson: Reports to the Board of State Charities show

that at the present time there are 266 children in the poor asylums. Several years ago an investigation showed that there were 700 children in the poor houses. A law which was passed several years ago authorizes County Commissioners to establish orphans' homes. Or if the County Commissioners didn't see fit to do so, they could unite with the Commissioners of adjoining Counties and put up an orphans' home. Many Counties have taken advantage of the opportunity to care for their children by making contracts with these associations of which Judge Davis has spoken. No child ought to be in a poor house.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: Why are not those children that are now in the poor asylum in Randolph County in the Moorman Orphans' Home?

Mr. Howard: The reason is that it costs a little less to keep them at the poor house than it does at the Orphans' Home. I regard this matter as an imposition on the child as well as on the community. The difference in cost is very small, and if the child is brought up in better surroundings it is a great deal better for the community.

A Delegate: I should like to have the opinions of different persons here as to whether it is a good policy and just to the other children to put incorrigible, vicious children in the same asylum with good children, and thus allow the bad children to contaminate the good ones. It is a question whether it wouldn't be better for these incorrigible children to suffer to some extent rather than that their presence should contaminate those with whom they are thrown in contact. Some children can be readily moulded into good citizens. With others it takes a long time. The practical question is: We build an orphan asylum (it ought to be done in every county), we put the children there who are unfortunate, who have lost their fathers and mothers. Will it be good policy to fling into their midst incorrigible and absolutely vicious children and subject them to the influences they would be subjected to?

Mr. Charlton: That is self-evident. They ought to be mixed.

Judge Davis: We have had no difficulty of the sort that our friend mentions. When they first go into the homes they are a little troublesome, but if there is the right kind of management in the homes they are soon brought into line. We have now in our home about twenty boys that come from all sorts of homes, good, bad and indifferent. If you ask our Matron how they are getting along, she will say that they are pretty good boys. They very soon learn the advantages of submission to the rules of the institution. There is no trouble about that if you have the right management.

Mr. T. H. Banks, Grant County: The question that I was interested in is: what to do with those who are able but not willing to work. I had a case of that kind a few weeks ago that I was persuaded was playing off. I spoke to the doctor about the matter, and he applied an heroic remedy, because it was a desperate case. He dieted him on bread and milk, and put a fly blister on the part that he complained of, and in two days he was at work. If he had not gone to work another plaster would have been put on some other part that he complained of. It had a very drawing effect. It drew him out of the house into the field; and he didn't want a second dose of it. I think if all the Township Trustees would gather together their admission tickets and burn them and have a new set it would remedy the difficulty and relieve the Superintendent of that scourge. I think the difficulty is largely due to the conditions under

which they enter the institution. I think the admission tickets need a change. I will read one which I have formulated:

Office of Township Trustee,
Mill Township, Grant County, Indiana,
September 27, 1896.

Mr. T. H. Banks, Superintendent:

Please admit _____, of this Township, into the Grant County Infirmary for ten days on condition that he agrees to perform at least eight hours' honest labor each day, under the direction of the Superintendent, and to comply with any other rules governing that institution. Otherwise this order is null and void, and his readmission within thirty days is left to the discretion of the Superintendent.

(Signed) H. O. P. CLINE, Trustee.

(Signed) _____, Applicant.

The able-bodied ones are never sent to me for longer than thirty days—from five to thirty days. They are always on their good behavior, and when they fail in that the gate is always open and they are pointed to it, and they take it. It is either work or go.

President Nicholson: I think we ought to have that form published in every paper in the State.

Mr. Huffman, Clay County: When a person goes to an infirmary he is not compelled to stay there. Very few of them care what kind of a contract they sign, especially these chronics, from the simple fact that when they go there, if it suits them, they stay, and if not they walk off. You cannot bind these paupers to anything. It doesn't matter much what they sign. The dealing with the person after he gets there is what does the work.

Mr. McCullough: There is one thing about that order which would help the Superintendent. It would be a good order for tramps. The Superintendent would be prepared and would know just what to look for.

Mr. Felts: I haven't been bothered with tramps at our asylum. I have been somewhat bothered with a class of fellows that have no residence in Allen County. Day before yesterday I received four orders and they all told me they had no residence in Allen County. They were out of work. They couldn't go to their own County and apply for assistance, and they had started out in search of work. I believe that we Superintendents ought to be a little more liberal at this time. These fellows that come to me are perfectly willing to work and they usually know how to work. Most of the Superintendents are not as liberal as I am. Just as soon as they find out that they have no residence in that County they ship them on.

Mr. Pearce, Jennings County: I differ from the Superintendent from Fort Wayne. I do not believe that my County ought to feed the paupers of some other County. I think every County has enough to do to feed its own poor, and when a Trustee sends a tramp to my asylum, if he is able-bodied, I tell him to pass on. If he is sick, I take him until he is able to travel and then I start him. I don't believe that Jennings County ought to feed Jackson County's poor, and vice versa.

Mr. Felts: Do you fail to recognize a Trustee's order? I never refuse an order from the Township Trustee.

Mr. Pearce: I do. Where I know they are not residents of the County I do not receive them if they are able-bodied. The Commissioners of my County have instructed me to do that.

Mr. Banks: I have had some experience in the last nine months. When I was sent to the asylum where I am Superintendent I was under the impression that I was going to a farm. I found that I was sent to a stone quarry. I have moved out of three fields more than one hundred tons of stone and have shot off more than three hundred pounds of dynamite. I have had very efficient service by men that have no home in the County, but were willing to put in honest, faithful work for food and shelter and such clothing as they absolutely needed. There should be something higher in human nature than simply saving the dollar. That is the real reason there are so many children in the poor houses. It takes about eighty or ninety cents to keep them in the County Infirmary, but it takes \$1.75 to keep them in the Orphans' Home. Be sure then to save the 75 cents, although it be at the expense of the child, because we are a poor, distressed, down-trodden people. It is well to save 75 cents a week, though you leave the possibility open of ruining the child and making him a pauper and a criminal. But you have saved 75 cents a week.

Mr. Harvey: The next paper will be "The Proper Food and How to Serve It," by Mrs. W. H. McCullough, Matron of the Clay County Poor Asylum.

THE PROPER FOOD AND HOW TO SERVE IT.

(Mrs. W. H. McCullough.)

In order to insure the perfect healthfulness of food, it should, as far as practicable, be raised on the farm attached to the asylum. The Superintendent who raises his own meat and vegetables is, to a large extent, independent of contractors, and runs no risk of having unhealthful food put off on him. Not only the fresh meats should be raised on the farm, but there should be a sufficient supply to be cured. Milk, of course, is indispensable, and should be supplied from the farm, and for this purpose a number of good cows should always be kept on hand. Milk and the products of milk are especially fitted for the feeble persons, as they are not heating or exciting. All kinds of vegetables which will grow in our climate should be raised, and each should be the best of its kind, and they should be largely used.

In addition to the advantage of having home-grown products, the labor of planting and tending the farm products furnishes excellent exercise for the inmates and keeps them out of mischief. Fruits should be furnished in considerable quantities, and with care and skill these also can be produced from the farm. Labor which might otherwise be wasted can be utilized in picking and putting up fruit and taking care of the trees.

In cases where the farm is inadequate for the purpose of providing sufficient food for the inmates the shortage must be made up by purchase. Great care should be taken in making these purchases, to the end that the food thus procured should be healthful and nutritious.

As to the quantity of food required by the inmates, no general rule can be laid down. So much depends upon the health, occupation and intelligence of the persons themselves. Some can safely be furnished with all

the food they desire and trusted not to overeat themselves. Others must be limited to prevent gluttony and waste. Those who work hard require considerable strong food. Those who are unable to do manual labor should be fed on light foods. The persons in charge of the tables, by keeping close watch, can determine in a short time the quantity and quality of food required for each person. Of course, experience and training are valuable in this branch of business, as in all others, but nothing can take the place of actual oversight and supervision.

A good deal might be said as to the preparation of food for invalids and insane persons, but that would make my article too long. I have only sought in this paper to make general suggestions and have not attempted to supply details.

We have 52 inmates at this time, fourteen of them children under sixteen. Nine go to school.

Mrs. Orpha James, Clay County: We are here to learn a way of getting rid of the children in the Clay County Poor Asylum. I believe the law allows each county to have an orphans' home. What is the reason each County doesn't have a home?

Mr. Harvey: There are some of the Commissioners of Clay County here. Possibly they can answer that better than I could.

Mr. Eddinger, Superintendent of Jackson County Asylum: I do not think it would pay our Commissioners to build an orphans' home for our children. We have only four, and two of them would not be accepted in an orphans' home. I think it would be a good thing if we had a law compelling the Superintendents to go out and find good homes for the children.

Mr. McCullough: We have fourteen children in our institution now, but that isn't the worst of it. We have given away children that are in worse places to-day than the poor house, according to my notion.

Mr. E. S. Holliday: I thought I impressed on this Conference yesterday the notion that we are tremendously in earnest to right this wrong. Everybody knows how Counties are governed. We elect Boards of County Commissioners and then turn them out before they can make any real reforms. It is only fair to our Board to say that they have inaugurated reforms, and they are going to do all they can before they are turned out. We don't intend to stop our work until we get those children out of the poor house into an orphan asylum, and also a good many other children that ought to be in an asylum that are on the streets and in the gutters and a great deal worse.

A Delegate: I hope thee will get those little children into good homes. The Lord will help thee to find homes for them. It is our duty to protect the helpless. We have the Humane Society here that looks after the protection of dumb brutes and children. There are parents in this city that are not fit to have their children. They use them cruelly and it makes my heart ache. Do let us ask the Lord for wisdom in all these things is my prayer this morning.

A Delegate: Doesn't the same power that gives a man or woman authority to place a child in a home give them authority to take that child out of the home if it isn't properly taken care of?

Mr. Harvey: I cannot answer that question except with reference to Wayne County. The Commissioners will allow no child to be received

in the Orphans' Home until the parents relinquish all claim so that the child can be placed in a good home. Before we had this rule we had an accumulation of children. When we talked about getting them homes the parents would come in and make objections. Now they must sign an order releasing all their claims to their children before they are received into the Wayne County Home. I should think that a person who had a right to bind out a child would have the same right to take the child away if it was best.

Mr. McCullough: Some of the children that have been under my care have been put in bad homes by the Trustees. It is the result of not investigating.

Mr. Alexander Johnson: It seems necessary to say once more that, although placing children out in good homes is the very best possible way to deal with dependent children, yet it is surrounded by danger on every side. There are requisites that we are apt to forget. The first essential thing is investigation of the home to which the child is to go by some responsible agent who isn't in the neighborhood, some one who comes from a distance. The next is judicious adaptation of the child to the home. A child which will do excellently in one home will not do at all in another. The child must fit the home and the home must fit the child. The next thing is an arrangement by which that child and home shall be inspected frequently, until we are absolutely certain that the child is suitable to the home and the home fit for the child. The agent ought to have the power to take that child away. It should not be allowed to stay one day after it is found that the home is unsuitable. We put a little, defenseless child into a home, and in that home it may be abused worse than any slave in the Southern States. This whole system is under very serious ban by some people. It is denounced as the new child slavery. We must bear in mind all the time these essential things: we must have a thorough investigation of the homes; we must have that watchfulness afterwards by some one whose duty it is to do it. We must have some one besides a local advisory board. They will not do it. We have institutions bringing children into Indiana and placing them in homes. They get a local advisory board, and the local advisory board doesn't report. They are afraid of offending their neighbors. Every Matron of every orphan asylum, every County Commissioner, everybody who has to do with child placing must insist upon it that the homes found are inspected by some one. That must be done, and we must insist upon it in season and out of season. Without that child placing is a crime. With that I believe it is the wisest and most humane and most Christian thing we can do for our helpless children.

Mr. Huffman: The question was asked if the law doesn't provide for an orphans' home in each County. The question with us is whether it would be prudent for us to build a home. A child should not be reared up in an orphans' home. Children should be put out in the world where they can learn the ways of the world. If reared in an institution they don't know anything about the ways of the world. They don't know how to take care of themselves. They don't know how to think for themselves. They are simply machines in the hands of some one else. There was a proposition made to us as a Board of Commissioners by an association who offered to take the children for \$30 a head and find them good homes. We didn't know about that; not for the pittance it would

take, but the children are taken away where we never hear from them again. We have the outline of this kind of a plan: We will organize benevolent societies all over our county. We will have one at the County seat which will superintend the others. Their duty shall be to find homes and look after the dependent children. We have thought that something of that kind would be a pretty good plan. We have also been thinking of renting a house for a temporary home for children and hiring a Matron to take care of them until we find suitable homes for them. We don't know much about the workings of these societies, and hence we came here to find out something.

President Nicholson: The next paper is on "How to Prevent Irresponsible Inmates from Running Away," by Mahlon Harvey, New Castle, Superintendent of the Henry County Poor Asylum.

HOW TO PREVENT IRRESPONSIBLE INMATES FROM RUNNING AWAY.

(Mahlon D. Harvey.)

I have had considerable experience in the management of our County Infirmary, thirteen years altogether. I had charge of it from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1878, and after being out for fifteen years, again took charge September 1, 1893, and am still in charge. I will not try your patience very long on the subject assigned me for the reason that we have been very fortunate in not having any very bad cases of this class, and such as we have had we have been able to manage without much trouble. The worst case we ever had of this kind was a young lady afflicted with epilepsy. She had a great desire to run off. I could always tell when a spell was coming, so would keep a close watch over her. When business was such that I could not attend to it myself and be near her, I would appoint some reliable person to watch and notify me if on the farm, and if not, then notify my wife, who always proved herself equal to the occasion. Right here I want to say a word in behalf of my estimable wife, who is a good helpmate, and I believe it is as essential to have a good Matron as a good Superintendent, or even more so. I would not think of taking charge of an infirmary if I was not sure I had a good Matron.

I will now come to the point. We always use good treatment first, and if that will not do we use a sufficient amount of help to handle inmates without injury. We have two cells, one for men and one for women, where we can securely lock them, and we always keep them confined until they promise they will not run off. Human nature is alike all over the world, and I have always been able to get a person to mind better by good treatment than by harshness. There are different degrees of irresponsibility. An inmate may be insane, feeble-minded or epileptic. I always treat each according to the condition of his affliction. In dealing with these classes of people one should use good judgment, and must necessarily be possessed with firmness and plenty of patience, and at times must act very quickly and know just what means to apply.

Mr. John C. Harvey: The next paper is a description of the new Kosciusko County Poor Asylum, prepared by Mr. J. W. Hover, one of the County Commissioners of that County. This asylum is just completed, and is considered to be in many particulars the best in the State.

THE KOSCIUSKO COUNTY POOR FARM.

(J. W. Hover.)

Our farm of 245 acres is located about two miles east of Warsaw and consists of roiling ground. The buildings are on a knoll or ridge about eight hundred feet back from the highway, commanding a beautiful view of fine agricultural scenery and a glimpse of the city of Warsaw. Our main building is in the form of a cross, 165 feet from front to rear and 135 feet from extreme ends of wings. There are ample cellars, and where there are no cellars excavations have been made to a sufficient depth for the placing of heating and plumbing pipes. The foundations are on solid clay soil, and are built with our native field stone. The superstructure is built of red brick, laid in colored mortar the same shade as the brick, but the trimmings are of salmon colored brick. The outer walls are built hollow, and all inner walls except those in Superintendent's building are built with hard-burned brick, laid equally as straight and of as good a quality as the outer walls. These inner walls and inner face of outer walls are not plastered, but have been painted with three coats of lead and oil, giving a comparatively smooth and glossy surface, and, I might say, are absolutely free from crevices where vermin of any sort could gather.

The building is liberally trimmed with cut stone. Stone ashlar and steps, slate roof, projecting cornices, hanging gutters, so arranged that should they leak the water would fall clear of the building. The valleys are made of twenty-ounce copper, and the roof is surmounted with a bell turret provided with a good farm bell. Instead of the customary woodwork above windows and doors, cast iron lintels have been substituted, and all beams carrying loads are of steel instead of wood. The wood partitions, which are only those enclosing the closets, are solid and will not allow the communication of fire, as is common with wood partitions. The ceilings in all rooms, halls and corridors, except in Superintendent's building, are of stamped steel, painted, and the color of the ceilings and side walls has been selected to give the most pleasing results. Baseboards are low, made of 3x3-inch timbers, hollowed out so as to form round corners, and all interstices around windows and doors, base, etc., in fact, all places where vermin might gather, are thoroughly filled with oakum, cement and paint. The interior is as devoid of woodwork as is possible, and all interior wood employed is thoroughly seasoned oak, all thoroughly filled and varnished, and provided with a high grade of hardware. The Superintendent's building only and hall back to large kitchen are plastered with a hard rock plaster. Floors are of hard maple. Lavatories and bathrooms have tile floor. Cellar and engine room floors are of brick. Cement floor in the laundry.

As you approach the Superintendent's building, which represents one point of the cross, you will see the large arch entrance, with round towers at either side, which emphasize the front of the building. On entering

you find the main center hall, with the dining room on the right, and kitchen and pantry in rear of dining room; and on the left of hall a large sitting room and an office back of it. On the second floor are five large sleeping rooms, with clothes closets and bathroom. This house is in front of the inmates' building, and is connected with it by a hall fourteen feet long. This hall extends through the main building, 6 feet wide, to the rear, and divides the wards. Doors from this hall lead to the right and left, or to the male and female wards. Here you find halls 8 feet wide, with either single or double rooms on each side for our inmates, each room being 14 feet long, and can be used for two beds if necessary. Off from these halls are lavatories, amply provided with plumbing, clothes closets and chutes for soiled clothes, and at the end of each hall is the large sitting room, provided with an old-fashioned brick fireplace. Off from the sitting room are large and commodious porches, extending on two sides of the room. Stairs from each hall lead to the second floor, and the second floor is divided same as the first, with the exception of the space of sitting room, which above is divided into sleeping rooms. Going back to the center or crossing the halls, we pass to the rear of the house in a hall between two large dining rooms, one for each of the sexes, and enter the large kitchen, which is provided with a steel range and separate baking oven. Back of the kitchen, but connected, and to the left is the large laundry, with its kettle and tubs, and above it is a seed room. To the right is a large store room, above which are the rooms for the male help about the farm.

In the rear of the buildings we have built a cellhouse, oblong in form, with four cells for each sex, and a dungeon in the center. The building is provided with heat, plumbing and lighting, to correspond with main buildings. The cells opening into the corridor are screened with iron gratings and doors. Each cell has a window and door to the back yard, and each is provided with a hopper closet, bathroom and basin for each sex.

Ventilation has received its proper attention. Each room has its own ventilating register, with suitable branch pipe to the primary pipe, which enlarges in proportion to the number of secondary pipes attached, and in turn is connected to the large brick ventilating stack. In order to make the system more successful, we have let fresh air into the halls over heated steam coils. The fresh air traverses the halls to the sleeping apartments, enters the bedrooms through the upper panels of the doors, which have been left partially open, furnishing fresh air to the occupants, and in turn is taken out by the ventilating registers at the floor to the primary pipe, thence to the stack. This secures a constant circulation of fresh, warm air. The large sitting rooms and three of the rooms in the Superintendent's building have open grates, and these form ventilation for these rooms.

Our heating plant is a low pressure gravity steam plant, all direct, except that part used for ventilation. The boilers are located in the basement, fully bricked in, full iron front, and connected to the large ventilating stack. The steam is distributed in the basement with a large belt line pipe, and divided into several sections, controlled with valves. Connections from this line are made to radiators, which are located in every room, and these are provided with lock-up valves, opened and closed by attendants, and not by the inmates. The plant works first-

class without any noise, heats the building properly with five pounds of steam or less. The condensed steam flows back to the boiler, and is used over and over. The building is lighted by electricity. The wires are run in conduits or pipes for insulation. We have about one hundred 16-candle-power lamps. All are operated from a switchboard, and a 100-light dynamo driven by a 12-horse-power gasoline engine. This engine also operates the pump for our water system, fire apparatus and deep well pump. All of the machinery, heating apparatus and hot-water heater are in one room in the basement and are operated by our engineer. The building is also piped for gas.

The water supply is taken principally from a 3-inch driven well, but we also have another 1½-inch well, with wind engine. The water is pumped into a large reservoir or cistern, and from there is taken up by an improved pump of the Neff system of water works, which supplies direct pressure to all pipes in our building as well as our fire lines. We have five stands of fire plugs, each provided with fifty feet of linen hose, and at all times have a pressure and can throw a stream of water sixty feet. This we deem sufficient in case of emergency. Our pump will also draw water from the soft-water cisterns and supplies the large iron tank over the laundry for laundry and kitchen purposes.

Our plumbing has received special attention, and, I believe, is as good as can be found in any institution in the State. The water supply is taken from the system before mentioned, and distributed to all parts of the building. There is a bathroom and sink in the Superintendent's building, four lavatories in inmates' wards, sink in kitchen, laundry tubs and boiling kettle in laundry, bath tubs and two basins in insane wards and closet in each cell in insane ward. Each lavatory in inmates' wards has two basins, two closets and a tub. Closets are porcelain except those in insane wards. Basins and tubs are white porcelain-lined, and all trimmings are nickel-plated. All basins, tubs, sinks and laundry trays have hot water supply, taken from apparatus in basement, provided with circulating pipe, so that the water is hot the instant the valve is opened. All waste pipes are of iron. All fixtures are trapped, and traps are ventilated, with clean-out plugs in waste pipe. All pipes inside of building are cast-iron pipe, with lead ends, and those on the outside are socket-jointed, laid with cement. These are run to a large catch basin and from there across the fields one-fourth of a mile, where we have constructed a covered cesspool, there being no natural outlet to a river. Three large cisterns have been provided for all water collected from the roofs.

Altogether, we think we have an Infirmary that is complete in itself for the accommodation of our inmates, who fluctuate in number from thirty to fifty. We can accommodate seventy-five if necessary. Work was commenced about June, 1895, and buildings were complete in March, 1896, at a total cost of \$35,000.

President Nicholson: The next paper is by Thomas A. Pearce, Superintendent of the Jennings County Poor Asylum, on "The Value of Regular Employment for Poor Asylum Inmates."

VALUE OF REGULAR EMPLOYMENT FOR POOR ASYLUM INMATES.

(Thomas A. Pearce.)

Pauper labor is far inferior to free labor, both in quantity and quality, which, taken altogether, determine the value. This is true because the average pauper is deficient, either physically or mentally. This deficiency can be overcome to some extent by skillful management by the Superintendent. As a general thing the inmates are weak in one respect mentioned: If they possess ordinary physical strength, they are more than likely deficient mentally, or they may be intelligent, and disabled physically. So it is, in every County Asylum there are persons who know how a thing should be done, but are not able to do it, and others who are able-bodied, but have not the sense or judgment to be reliable workers. The latter class is greater in number. By careful study of the inmates the Superintendent will discover many characteristics that will greatly help him to employ them to the best advantage. For instance, some men have a liking for garden work, others for working with the horses and some for cutting wood, and so on. In this way the inmates might be divided into classes, and with each class a man that knows how the work should be done to show the weaker-minded ones what to do and how to do it.

Regular employment for every inmate capable of it is the best remedy for poor asylum evils that we have ever found. By keeping them busy and scattered, they are kept out of mischief, do not have so much trouble with each other and do not have time to gossip so much; they are more easily managed and kept in better health, sleep better and are more quiet at night, and do something toward supporting themselves. By talking to them and planning for them, we have learned from experience that they can be taught more than you would think possible. We find out first what each inmate can do best. If there is one thing that he can do better than another, we have him do that. We have separate work for each one, and they all know each day what they are expected to do. We have two women to attend to all the cooking, another to do the cellar work, two or three to wash and dry the dishes, and a dining room girl to take care of the table. We have two chambermaids that do their work as well as any one, though both are partially insane. Others do the ironing, scrubbing, patching and darning. We have three men to run the washer and wringers, and three women to assort the clothing, attend to the boiling, rinsing, starching and hanging up. One man attends to the cattle and helps milk. Another looks after and feeds the hogs. One cleans out the horse stable and waters and carries the horses that are not at work. The old men that are too feeble to do anything else, pared and dried fifteen bushels of apples this fall. We keep one hired man the year round and two through the crop season. We do all of our harvesting, cut up and husk our corn and cut all our wood by the help of our inmates, without hiring any additional men.

Poor asylum inmates are, as a general rule, gossiping, untruthful, spiteful, quarrelsome, vicious and depraved, and hard to control, like to have their own way—are sneaking and contrary. They seem to be smarter in trying to deceive than most anything else. They have to be

watched continually and ruled in a firm way. We have a few who are respectable, honest, neat and clean, and have been in good associations, but their minds have been destroyed from some cause or other. They are insane, or partially so, and not capable of caring for themselves. Poor asylum inmates are rarely able-bodied. They are sickly, crippled, disabled from old age, feeble-minded, sluggish and lazy. They like hot, close rooms, and do not mind the foul air and bad odors that accumulate in them. They dislike exercise and open air. But we must grapple with all these shortcomings and faults and try to keep our institutions orderly, comfortable, quiet and clean; we must protect the young from the old, the good from the bad, and must not allow the asylums to become places for loafing, scandal or tale-bearing.

DISCUSSION.

Mrs. E. C. C. Hodgin: I think the description the paper gives of the character of the inmates is evidence that there should be a chapel in every such institution, or some provision made for calling the inmates together for religious instruction.

President Nicholson: I agree with that cordially. The next paper is by Ernest Bicknell, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, on "Sex Separation in County Poor Asylums."

SEX SEPARATION IN POOR ASYLUMS.

(Ernest Bicknell.)

Probably no obstacle to the successful management of a County Poor Asylum is as great as that arising from the necessity of caring for both sexes in the same institution. The trouble and wear and tear and criticism which Poor Asylum Superintendents have to meet are more often the result of association of the sexes than of all other causes combined. The public and the newspapers are peculiarly sensitive concerning anything which has to do with improper relations between the sexes. No scandal is so easily welcomed or so persistently repeated and exaggerated. To avoid the possibility of such scandal, many a Poor Asylum Superintendent has lost sleep, trying to devise rules and barriers to insure protection to the institution and to his own good name.

There are two important reasons for the great difficulty experienced in preventing improper associations between the men and women inmates of our County Poor Asylums.

The first of these reasons is to be found in the kind of people composing the Poor Asylum population. The weakest, most vicious, dissipated, ignorant and improvident members of the community are those who eventually drift into the Poor Asylums, there to pass away the broken remainder of their lives. With no high motives to inspire them to right conduct, and with nothing to lose from wrong, they are indifferent to public opinion, and are restrained by no respect for themselves. Only the strictest of rules, enforced by means of penalties, will prevent these people from indulging in actions of the most debased description. Moral restraint and moral suasion are best, but are not sufficient at all times.

The second reason which I wish to mention for the difficulty in maintaining proper relations between the sexes in our Poor Asylums lies in the construction of the asylums themselves. A large proportion of the asylums in Indiana to-day have been designed with little thought of the particular needs which they must meet. It is common to find the entire interior arrangement of Poor Asylums, as well as the wards and out-buildings, of a character to make any effective supervision exceedingly difficult or even impossible.

The Superintendent, then, has to combat both the inclinations of the inmates and the construction of the buildings in his effort to maintain the asylum in accordance with modern ideas of what is necessary. In order to accomplish this task, it is essential that the Superintendent should take a stand in regard to the association of the sexes which is firm and unmistakable. It must be so clear that the weakest-minded inmate in his care will understand it. There must be no letting down in vigilance. Rules, once made, must be enforced to the letter until they are changed. The very hour that the inmates observe a laxity in the enforcement of rules they begin to go beyond them. The separation of the sexes in a Poor Asylum should be as nearly absolute as is possible. It is only by entire separation that entire security is to be obtained. Since complete separation is not possible with the construction of many of our Poor Asylums, the best we can do is to make rigid rules and enforce them with penalties which the inmates will dread. It has often been found that expulsion from the asylum is one of the most feared of all penalties. Even though the condition of an inmate is such as to make his return necessary in a short time, it may be a wholesome punishment to him and an example to others to expel him from the institution. I should say that of the punishments customary in any Poor Asylum, the worst should be reserved for violators of the rules regarding the association of the sexes.

Experience has shown that much difficulty is experienced in preventing secret meetings and the making of secret appointments among the inmates. It is well, in formulating rules, to endeavor to make them prevent trouble as well as to provide punishment after the trouble has occurred. Rules should be so drawn that a violation of them is easily detected. Sometimes this cannot be satisfactorily done, but an effort in that direction is always worth a trial. For instance, if there is a positive rule that no male inmate of a Poor Asylum shall enter that part of the asylum grounds reserved for the use of the female inmates, any violation is likely to be observed before actual wrong-doing has occurred. If, on the other hand, no rule forbids the male inmates to enter any part of the grounds, it will be much more difficult to detect any improper conversation or actions between the sexes. A rule similar to that preventing male inmates from entering certain parts of the grounds could be applied in a modified form to certain portions of the main asylum building and outbuildings. The mere fact, then, of an inmate being found outside of his bounds would be a sufficient reason for his punishment, even though it could not be shown that he had held any improper relations with the opposite sex. By thus hedging about and guarding

the relations between the sexes, it is much more easily possible to prevent improper associations than it is if the inmates of both sexes are allowed a certain amount of latitude in mingling together.

President Nicholson: The Wisconsin State Board of Control has honored this Conference by appointing one of its members to come and be with us. Our program has been so full that no courtesy has yet been extended to him. I want to introduce to the Conference our friend, William P. Lyon, of Madison, Wis., and I want him to come forward and talk to us.

Mr. Lyon: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am sent here by the Board of which I have the honor to be a member not to make a speech, but to sit at the feet of those who have progressed far in charitable work and learn what I could from them of the subjects which engage the attention of us all, and then to go home and report to my associates, and, as far as we can, put into practice the lessons that I have been able to draw from this Conference. We have no Conference in our State, but I hope we shall have in another year.

I bear to you the greetings of the Board of which I am a member, and which represents my State, and I desire to tell you how I have enjoyed the meetings and how I look forward to great profit to my State from your deliberations here.

Our Board in Wisconsin is called the Board of Control. It has all the functions of your Board and a great many more. We have no local boards to govern our institutions. We have the same institutions which you have, or similar ones. Those that come under the jurisdiction of our Board are the State Prison, two Hospitals for the Insane, the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, the Reform School for Boys, which we call the Industrial School—a State Public School, which is for neglected children, and an institution which is now being built for the idiotic, the epileptic and the feeble-minded of the State. Those institutions are governed by our Board directly, without the intervention of any local board. We appoint the officers, direct the expenditures, make the repairs, carry on the farms—do everything that the local Boards of Trustees of your institutions do. It is a great work. The Board is composed of five members, appointed for five years. One goes out each year.

We have a system which is peculiar to our State, I believe. We think it is a successful solution of the problem of the care of the insane. The chronic insane are placed in County Asylums, which are really State Institutions, though they are governed by the counties. We have now twenty-three of them, and I think there are two in process of erection. They contain from one hundred to one hundred and seventy inmates each. The State Institutions are hospitals. The patients remain in them until they are classed as chronic insane, and then they are sent to the County Asylums. Thus we are able to provide for all the insane in the State. There is not an insane person in the poor houses or jails of the State and not one for whom provision is not made. The State pays each county \$1.50 per week for the maintenance of each inmate, and for each person cared for in the State Hospitals the county to which he belongs pays \$1.50 and his clothing bill to the State. The counties in many instances derive enough revenue from the State to pay the running expenses of their institutions. The counties cannot build an institu-

ton without the permission of the Board of Control. We allow them to be built just as fast as there is a prospect of their being needed. You see, there is room for unlimited expansion. We have no apprehension about the embarrassment resulting from the increase of insanity that we have heard talked about during this Conference, because we can expand our system almost indefinitely. These County Institutions are under the supervisory control of our Board, and we are required to visit them once each quarter. In practice, we are there a great deal oftener than that. Indeed, my wife has hinted to me that she is afraid I would rather lounge around an insane asylum than stay at home. I spend practically all the leisure time I have in these institutions. They are well built. The plans must be submitted to the Board of Control for approval. It is the same with the jails. The Board has power to condemn a jail not properly managed and not properly constructed. Since that system was adopted we have very good jails in Wisconsin. The old ones are detestable. I suppose your State is full of old jails, built thirty or forty years ago, and, I have no doubt, are a serious embarrassment to your Board. We hope, in the course of a generation or so, to have proper jails throughout the whole State.

The evil that you have been discussing this morning of crowding children into Poor Asylums has almost disappeared from Wisconsin since we have had the State Public School organized. In a few weeks we shall be able to open a school for feeble-minded.

We like our system of controlling our institutions, and especially we like our system of county care of the insane. But we are still behind you in other matters. Some things that have been talked of in this Conference have come to me like a revelation. That was a most admirable paper which was read by Mrs. Walker. I have never thought very much about the value of grading prisoners. I go into our Penitentiary and see the prisoners clean and well fed and cared for and do not give them much further thought. It seems to me that this is a most valuable improvement. The effect of its workings here has impressed me very much. It will be one of the first subjects that I shall call to the attention of my colleagues.

Our State Public School was organized four or five years ago. It is located at Sparta. Its purpose is to gather in the neglected children, and, while they remain in the institution, to give them an elementary education. The paramount object of it is to find good homes for them. We keep an agent out constantly hunting up homes for the children, and we keep another agent out who is engaged in going around and watching closely every one placed in a home, to see that they are properly treated and that their conditions and surroundings are all right. We are fortunate in having two most excellent men for the discharge of those duties—conscientious, energetic, Christian men. Since the institution has been organized, somewhere between twelve and fifteen hundred children have been placed in homes over the State. Woe be to the man who fails in his duty to the children. We make it a specialty in our business to know that they are treated right and are in proper homes.

Mr. Elder: I want to say to this Conference that the Board of State Charities used all the influence it had last year to have established in the State of Indiana just such an institution as they have in Wisconsin for the care of dependent children, but we failed. Our idea is to take

all these waifs—these children that are in poor houses—care for them in this school long enough to get them fitted to go into families, and then find good homes for them. I had the pleasure of visiting a number of the County Insane Asylums that Mr. Lyon has spoken of. I would like to see the system adopted in the State of Indiana.

BUSINESS.

The President read an invitation from the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless to visit that institution.

The Committee on Time and Place reported in favor of holding the next Conference at Evansville, during the month of October, 1897, the exact date to be fixed by the Executive Committee. The report was unanimously adopted.

FRIDAY, 7:30 P. M.

President Nicholson: We are very fortunate, indeed, to have with us to-night Mr. H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis. He will read a paper on "A New Defense."

A NEW DEFENSE.

(H. H. Hanna.)

When the time for launching comes, the builders of a vessel invite the presence of those who wish well the craft. This is certainly a favorable occasion and the designers of this ship are pleased to address you whose minds are trained to think of the cause of suffering humanity, and whose hearts respond to sentiment that recognizes the kinship of man, for the purpose of telling the story of the plan they have in hand to defend those unfortunates who cannot appeal for themselves, and incidentally to ennoble the character and brighten the lives of those who find a privilege and a blessing in the self-sacrifice that opens the way for the success of such work. The principles involved in this undertaking are so broad and the foundations so deep in the human heart that, however small the first few cargoes, this new ship can never be overloaded, for time will demonstrate that the maker and builder is God.

The Union State Hospital of Indiana will begin by building small on a great foundation, confident that the inspiration of the plan is the proof of the necessity and the light of the way. Although unlimited in scope by its articles of association, the purpose of this hospital is to prevent committal to the Insane Hospitals of many who suffer with nervous or kindred disorders that are dragging the victims to despondency, misery and wreck, to check the drift to insanity, and, if possible, cure before the awful stigma is fastened upon the patient and the generations that follow. It is to be a defense against a committal which the officers of the State Institutions cannot refuse, but which is often made too early and more for the relief of the members of the patient's family than for the best good of the patient.

The work proposed is to anticipate the demand upon the State Institutions by preventing the patients reaching the stage that calls for State care. There are but few physicians of large practice that have not one or more patients who need the treatment proposed by this hospital, and,

while the family physician is well qualified to deal with such cases, the environment of the home and distress of the family are seldom favorable to successful treatment and cure. It is believed that a good percentage of those who are surely drifting into insanity, possibly into hopeless, irrecoverable insanity, may be saved to useful, happy life.

The Board of Trustees will be composed of fifty representative citizens of the State, chosen with reference to their fitness for such duty. The hospital will be for the use and benefit of citizens of the entire State. Those who are unable to pay will be treated without charge. The plan is purely and simply philanthropic—primarily for the benefit of the poor, and incidentally a blessing for any others who may be received for treatment. There will be room for pay patients only when the demand for care of the poor does not overtax the capacity of the hospital. No patient able to pay for treatment will be received and treated except upon payment of proper charges. All earnings of the hospital outside of the bills of attending physicians will be used for maintenance, betterment and extension. No earnings or profits will ever be divided or in any manner distributed among the contributors, supporters or any one connected with the institution, but will be invested for the enlarged usefulness of the hospital.

A corps of physicians and surgeons will diagnose all cases presented for admission. Each physician will seek for a special physical cause that may be responsible for the mental disorder, and the treatment will seek to eradicate the source of the distress. The insane will not be admitted. For these the State has made provision, and it is not the purpose of this hospital to intrude upon, or in any manner to interfere with, the work of the State Institutions, but to supplement and aid the splendid progressive spirit that now prevails in the management of the Indiana Insane Hospitals.

No physician or surgeon will be eligible to the office of Trustee, but sympathetic, co-operative indorsement and recommendation will be sought of all physicians in good standing in the State. With such recognition of the usefulness of this hospital, it will rapidly come to the place its founders so earnestly hope will be accorded it. It is not the purpose of this address to exhaustively explain the details of the work proposed, but to briefly generalize the plans. This evening is set apart for several addresses and discussion of a special subject, and I will not detain you by explanation or argument as to the cause that has led up to this organization, or to prove the demand for the work, but leave, rather, the general subject in your hands for thoughtful consideration, hoping that a little study of the subject will quicken your interest and establish in your minds that the small beginning of a great work for the unfortunate is offered to you here to-night.

In closing, permit me to say to you who are assembled here in conference for the benefit of the causes to which so many of you are so nobly devoting your talent and time, and to you, the good citizens of Richmond, who have here at your very gate, under the most progressive management, one of the best expressions of modern thought in the interest of those who cannot strive for their own freedom from one of the saddest of all afflictions that come into the human family—permit me to say that, as the representative of the founders of this organization, I extend to you the hand of fellowship, with full confidence in

your appreciation and sympathy, and I appeal to you in the name of those who may never know their debt to you, that you consider well the subject I leave with you, and when the time comes that you lend it earnest support. "It is well to think well; it is divine to act well."

President Nicholson: This is doubtless a new subject to a great many of this audience. It has been forcibly set before us for our thought. That is evidently the primary purpose of our friend in laying it before us.

President Nicholson: The next paper is on "The Organization of Charity in Indiana," by C. E. Prevey, the Secretary of the Associated Charities in Fort Wayne.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHARITIES IN INDIANA CITIES.

(C. E. Prevey.)

Living in a State with only two cities of over 50,000 population, the chief problem which we, who are interested in charity organization, have to deal with is how to adapt the newer methods of charity to the conditions existing in small cities. The aim of this paper is to outline briefly the principles of charity organization, give a sketch of its development in some of the larger cities of this State and offer some suggestions as to their application in smaller towns.

There are two great principles which characterize the charity organization movement, viz: Co-operation and prevention. Co-operation means that all the churches, societies and individuals who are engaged in aiding the poor and improving their physical, mental and moral condition shall co-ordinate their efforts instead of working independently and to their mental harm, as under the old relief system. It means the centralization of the philanthropic forces of the city corresponding to the centralization which has taken place in the industrial world. The second great principle for which charity organization stands is that of persistently endeavoring to remove the conditions which render charitable relief necessary. While the old system aimed to relieve the distress of the poor, the newer charity aims to do away with the pauperism.

The typical Charity Organization Society or Associated Charities is governed by a Board of Managers, which represents the different leading charitable societies of the city. A central office is opened to which may be referred all persons applying for aid to any society or individual in the city, and the agent in charge of this central office will receive them and investigate their needs. The investigation by the Charity Organization Society should be more thorough than could be made by any other agency, because it employs a specialist for that purpose, and it has in its office the records of all information about any pauper family that has been gathered by the different societies co-operating with it. Efficient registration requires that all churches, relief societies and the Township Trustee shall report to the Charity Organization Society at frequent intervals all aid given by them and all information obtained regarding applicants. This information is entered on cards in the central office, and the cards are arranged alphabetically, so that the history of any family, so far as known, can be referred to in a moment. Careful investigation and registration is necessary to prevent overlapping of relief and to secure discriminative treatment.

In relieving, the Charity Organization Society tries to bring out all the resources of the family first. If there are any members able to work, employment is found for them. If it cannot be found in the usual way, workyards for men and workrooms for women are established. When direct relief must be given, the Charity Organization Society obtains it from a relief society, a church, the Township Trustee, or from some benevolent person. Some Charity Organization Societies give relief from their own funds, but many of them have no relief funds.

More important than investigating and registering applicants is the work of the friendly visitor. The newer charity recognizes as one of the chief causes of pauperism the separation of society into industrial classes. The cultured classes have very little social contact with the poor, and, consequently, there is a tendency for the latter to degenerate. The Charity Organization Society seeks to prevent this social separation by finding some person of high morals and culture to become a personal friend to each family which it is called on to help. The relation of the friendly visitor to the poor family is expected to be one of genuine and permanent friendship. They should be mutually helpful. The ultimate aim of the visitor is to encourage, inspire and advise the family so as to make it self-supporting, but this must not be done in an officious or patronizing way.

In addition to the work described thus far, the Charity Organization Society should take the lead in all efforts to educate the public in the different phases of charity and to promote the organization of new societies when they are needed.

The history of charity organization in this State begins with the formation of the Charity Organization Society in Indianapolis, in 1879. This society was an outgrowth of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, and was organized after the model of the Associated Charities of Boston and Buffalo, by Oscar C. McCulloch, who was for many years the unpaid Secretary of the society. The way in which the Charity Organization Society promoted the organization of new societies is illustrated by the following sketch:

In 1880 the Wayfarer's Lodge and workyard were opened. In 1881 the Charity Organization Society conducted an investigation of the Poor House, which resulted in permanent reforms. In the same year the Children's Aid Society was organized, out of which grew the free kindergarten movement. In 1882 the Christmas Charity for poor children was established. In 1883 the Flower Mission Training School for Nurses was established and the County Workhouse opened. In 1884 the agitation for a Board of State Charities was begun. In 1885 free baths were opened and district nursing established. In 1887 the Dime Savings Association was organized. In 1889 the Legislature created the Board of Children's Guardians and the Board of State Charities. In 1890 the Summer Mission for Sick Children was begun, and in 1891 the Home Library work was established. All of these societies exist to-day and co-operate with each other through the Charity Organization Society. Conference meetings are held once a week, where representatives of most of the charitable societies and Township Trustee meet for the consideration of matters of common interest.

After Indianapolis, the next city to organize its charities was Terre

Haute. The Society for Organizing Charity was established there in 1882. In 1893 the workroom for women, the labor yard and the Wayfarer's Lodge were opened. All departments of the work are in a prosperous condition. Friendly visiting is done by a number of volunteers.

The Society for Organizing Charity co-operates with the Trustee and relief societies. Among these are the Rose Ladies' Aid Society, which has a large income from an endowment; the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, the Board of Children's Guardians, the Woman's Relief Corps and the churches.

The next Indiana city to organize its charities was Richmond (1891), and the plan adopted here might well serve as a model for many smaller places. The unit of organization is the church. Sixteen churches send four delegates each, making a membership of sixty-four in the Associated Charities. An office is kept open all day and every day, where the needy may come and make their wants known. The City Missionary, employed by the Associated Charities, attends the office and visits the applicants at their homes. The association maintains a workroom for women, where many are learning to be self-supporting. A workyard for men is conducted by the Township Trustee.

The same year, 1891, an Associated Charities was organized in Peru. There is no central office or paid Secretary, but all cases are investigated by committees appointed for that work in each of the several wards. The work test was enforced to some extent by an arrangement with the city. Able-bodied men applying for aid were set to work on the streets, and were paid for it by the Associated Charities.

In 1893 a Charity Organization was established in Martinsville, a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, the smallest place, so far as we have learned, to have such a society. The work is in a prosperous condition to-day, and the plan is so good, as an example for other small cities, that I hope we may have it described by some one who has been an observer of its workings.

Last year two more Charity Organization Societies were formed in the larger towns of the State. In Fort Wayne there were efficient relief societies before, but the members felt the need of co-operation, and, accordingly, in the spring of 1895, an Associated Charities was organized and in the fall a central office was opened, and a labor yard for men and a workroom for women were conducted during the winter. The workroom and workyard were kept up by the joint action of the Associated Charities and the Relief Union. The former manages them and pays the running expenses, while the latter pays for all the work done in them, except that some of this work is paid for by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Through our Conference meetings efficient friendly co-operation has been established between the different societies, including the Relief Union, the St. Vincent de Paul Societies, the Hebrew Relief Association, the W. R. C., the Trades and Labor Council, the Humane Society, the Orphans' Home, the Door of Hope, Township Trustee and many of the churches. All material relief is obtained from one or the other of these agencies. The Associated Charities has no relief fund.

In South Bend the Ladies' Relief Society disbanded in the spring of 1895 and in the fall the Charity Organization Society organized, and does the work of a general relief society in addition to its proper work

as a Charity Organization Society. No workroom or labor yard has been started yet, but friendly visiting is done and co-operation is maintained with the Humane Society, the Trustee and the churches.

In the remaining cities of the State there are no charity organization societies so far as we have learned. The poor are looked after by the Township Trustees, relief societies, Ladies' Aid Societies, W. C. T. U., W. R. C., Christian associations and churches. In many places some attempt has been made to organize the work.

In Evansville, the second city in the State, the leading society is the Ladies' Relief Association. All cases are investigated before aid is given by it, and friendly visiting is carried on to some extent. No special attempt is made at co-operation, and a Charity Organization Society is evidently needed.

In New Albany, the leading relief agency is the New Albany Charity Society, and this is said to work in harmony with the Township Trustee.

In Kokomo, although there is no charity organization society proper, very efficient co-operation is obtained through the Kokomo Board of Charities, consisting of a representative from each church, with the Township Trustee as President. A workroom for women was also established.

In Shelbyville, last winter, an association was formed by representatives of the different churches, King's Daughters and others to co-operate with the Township Trustee.

In Huntington a Ladies' Aid Society, composed of ladies from the different churches and the City Missionary Society, works in harmony with the Township Trustee.

We have received letters expressing the need of a better organization of the local charities from Anderson, Crawfordsville, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Logansport and Shelbyville.

In conclusion, we offer the following propositions:

1. The principles of charity organization can be applied in any place where more than one person gives charitable relief.

2. Every city in this State ought, ultimately, to have a charity organization society. If not needed for the ordinary purposes of investigation and registration, they are needed to supplement the work of the public relief office with friendly visiting, and to furnish information regarding any of its citizens who may have moved away and become a burden on the charities of any other city.

3. In the smaller places the work of the charity organization society may be combined with that of the Humane Society and Relief Society in one organization. The work can be done by committees serving without pay. In Mansfield, O., with a population of 25,000, the Associated Charities and Humane Society are one organization. The humane work is done by a committee of six and the Associated Charities' work by a committee of two in each of the ten districts of the city. All work without pay.

4. Another necessity which calls for the organization of charities in small cities is the tramp nuisance. This problem is attracting more and more attention, and to combat it the larger cities are opening labor yards and compelling tramps to work for what they receive. This plan will not dispose of the tramps as long as they can have an easy life in the

country and small towns. I believe it is possible to enforce the work test even in small places. If the people will organize and refuse to feed tramps and send them all to some benevolent person, who shall be paid for keeping a wood pile or stone pile for their benefit, there would be very little expense, as he would have very few customers after a short time.

5. The work of the friendly visitor is as necessary in many cases in the smaller cities as in the large ones. The fact of \$500,000 annually being distributed in outdoor relief in this State shows that the tendency among the poor to depend upon the public for support must be widespread. Those who have had the widest experience in charitable work agree in the desire that the time may soon come when this public outdoor relief will be abolished entirely. In order to accomplish this a great deal of personal work must be done. Those families who have learned to depend on public charity for support must be guided to self-respect and self-dependence through the sympathetic and untiring efforts of charitable people all over the State.

6. Finally, in our smaller cities, as well as in our larger ones, the charity organization society is needed among the better classes of society as well as among the poor. It must be the means of promoting the spirit of true charity among all classes. It should keep the public interested in all phases of our State and local charities by public meetings and agitation and should make itself responsible in the community which it reaches for the promotion of a sentiment in favor of charitable, civic and social reforms.

President Nicholson: Many of this audience have often heard the name of John H. Holliday, of Indianapolis. We have known him very favorably by name, if we haven't known him in person. He is the President of the Charity Organization Society of Indianapolis. He will read a paper on "Development in Organized Charity."

DEVELOPMENT IN ORGANIZED CHARITY.

(John H. Holliday.)

Charity is not a modern discovery. Far back in the unknown time, when a feeling of pity stirred the heart of one human being for the distress or pain of another and moved him to offer what help lay in his power, it had its birth. Whatever may have been the origin of man; whatever the stages of evolution he passed through; whatever the development of the spiritual from the natural, the advent of charity showed the touch of divinity. It is, of all qualities, the one that links us most closely to God, that proves most conclusively that we are His children and possessed in some measure of His nature. It is the opposite of selfishness which many philosophers insist is the motive that has ruled and must continue to rule all human actions. It is this spirit of self-sacrifice, which is not human but divine, that exalts our human nature. The spectacle of the poor, the broken, the helpless, the deformed, the wrecks of lives, have ever appealed, and, thank God, appeal with increasing force to the sympathetic heart, in spite of the fraud and imposition that seek to make gain of the finest impulse of humanity.

History has no record of the time in which charity did not exist in some form, to greater or lesser extent, but its record is mainly a story of indiscriminate giving with the sole view of alleviating present distress. To give without asking questions was long considered a virtue and still is considered such by millions of people. St. Francis thought it almost the highest duty of religion, and his teaching ruled Europe for centuries, while the same doctrine has prevailed in Asian countries for untold ages.

But it has long been known that indiscriminate charity did much evil—more evil perhaps than good. It makes and maintains paupers. Pauperism means degeneration. It is the prolific parent of vice and crime. It is a festering ulcer upon the body politic which drains the vital juices and saps the strength. To abolish pauperism has been the dream of statesmen and philanthropists, and, as civilization has developed, all the force and resource of law have been brought to bear upon it, but the problem has remained as unsolvable as the riddle of the Sphinx. The nineteenth century has made many notable attempts, and, if they have failed to succeed, at least they have contributed largely to the sum of knowledge and experience.

This century is the one in which the power of organization has been recognized and applied to almost every human art and condition. We have organization in everything. There is too much of it sometimes, for we get to rely upon the system rather than upon its motive power. Organization is only improved machinery. A locomotive is a fine thing, but it will not go far without steam. Organization will not work automatically without impulse. In spite of all drawbacks, however, this century has developed organization to a marvelously successful extent, and, following the trend of the times, the last few years have seen it applied to the relief of the poor. In our own country the enormous increase of population during the last generation, the unexampled herding in the cities and the changes in economical conditions have vastly increased the number of dependents and made former methods of help inadequate or impossible. In a small community, or in the country, those who require aid are easily known, and it is comparatively easy to determine what to do for them. These cases are only incidental. But in a city where there are hundreds or thousands of chronic or occasional cases, where life is a rush and where nothing is so scarce as time, it is impossible that any individual or spasmodic co-operative work can be effective. Charity must be made a business, then, and be conducted by men and women who understand their business, who study it in every detail and give their time to it. Hence, the existence of organization in charity which has sprung up in the last twenty years.

In treating my subject to-night, "Development in Organized Charity," I shall confine myself to the work in my own home, with which I have been connected more or less intimately from its inception. The experience there does not differ radically from that of other cities, though the lines followed may differ. The originator of organized charity in Indianapolis was Oscar C. McCulloch, a man whose mind was broad, comprehensive and suggestive, whose heart was great and loving and whose energy and executive ability were uncommon. The scope of the work enlarged with his experience and under his hand, and, while his successors have added something to it, they have but built wings to

the edifice he left. He impressed himself upon it indelibly, and whatever of good it may produce in the future must be the outgrowth of his teaching.

The primal idea in organized charity was to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy. St. Paul's command to the Thessalonians that if any would not work neither shall he eat, is firmly imbedded in the Anglo-Saxon mind as a rock-bottomed truth. Our first thought of the poor is that there must be fitness in giving to them, that the idle, the lazy and the vicious are not to be partakers of it. For the unfortunate we have pity, but none for the undeserving. Humanly speaking, this is just, but it is not the spirit of organized charity now. There was a time when Mr. McCulloch, with other pioneers in this work, believed in this doctrine. But familiarity with poverty and pauperism constantly lessens the belief in its truth. Every one has remarked how rarely the punishment for evil done falls upon the evildoer alone. His life is always bound up with other lives, more or less near, who are made to suffer, so that even the idle and dissolute cannot be let alone safely. The general welfare requires that they be reached and helped, if possible; if not they, their children must be reached and the chain of degradation be broken. This knowledge is the greatest development of organized charity, an insight into its true spirit, the application of which is all that is needed to "break every yoke." It was portrayed by Mr. McCulloch as follows:

"I see no terrible army of pauperism, but a sorrowful crowd of men, women and children. I propose to speak of the spirit of charity organization. It is not a war against anybody. It is not an attack against any armed battalions. It is the spirit of love entering this world with the eye of pity and the voice of hope. It sees in men and women, despairing, disfigured as they may be, broken and bent, embittered, sorrowful, sinful and criminal, simply fragments of humanity. They show the incompleteness of men, the partial losses of life. It is, then, simply a question of organization, of the best method for the restoration of every one. And, if it asks you not to relieve, it is simply because it sees your relief is not wise. It is your own selfishness, and not your love, that prompts the gift—selfishness because you give ten cents instead of an hour of your time. It is given from indifference, because you do not ask how you may best help. Therefore, I say, we look upon men, women and children, whom we call paupers, or now distinguish into paupers and poor, pitifully, but hopefully; for not one but may be brought back by persistent effort."

But this insight did not come at the beginning.

The work of the Charity Organization Society began, as it still begins, with an investigation of applicants, covering their history, descent and circumstances as far as could be ascertained, all of which was recorded permanently. The officers and representatives of benevolent organizations and the public authorities were gradually brought together in a weekly council, which considered each case and decided whether relief should be given, and in what form. It soon became evident that the field was a wider one than at first view; that many avenues might be opened that would afford relief. Among the first of these to be tried was the Friendly Inn, to provide lodging and food for homeless wanderers and tramps. A woodyard is connected with it, and each man is ex-

pected to do a certain amount of work for what he gets. Until the use of natural gas the result was very satisfactory, but since that has destroyed the market for wood to a great extent, and a substitute could not be had, it has not been possible to realize the expectation of the institution to the same extent. Still, it is the only place in Indianapolis where a bed can be had without money, and its use has saved the people from a very considerable outlay. The great majority of its frequenters are plain tramps, who will not work if they have the opportunity, and our experience has forced the conclusion that this evil can be cured or mitigated only by the strict enforcement of the statutes against vagrancy. For those really unfortunate it is often possible to get employment, but those who will not work should be made to do so. We have a Workhouse, but for some reason the authorities require very little work from the inmates, and a committal to it in the winter is regarded by the average tramp as an undisguised blessing.

Another provision was a free bath, abandoned for lack of means. Another was a Summer Mission for Sick Children, an object that reaches more pockets than any other. Another was the Flower Mission for the Sick, a most beautiful and effective charity. Another, and an outgrowth of the latter, was the Training School for Nurses; and there have been other organizations formed in different parts of the city and in various churches for the help of the poor, which probably never would have been formed except for the influence of the Charity Organization. But all these belong chiefly to the old system of charity, regulated, it is true, and wisely, but they are all preventive and curative to a limited extent only. It is on these lines of prevention and cure that charity organization now offers its greatest hope. The spirit of the work, as defined by Mr. McCulloch, regards no case of poverty or pauperism as hopeless. It believes it possible to reach all people, to touch some spring of ambition, to find some spark of self-respect that may be fanned into a flame. Of course, there is always hope for the children who have not become set and imbedded in pauperism. A kindly touch and a helping hand may turn their steps into paths of decency, industry and good citizenship, and we have found over and over again that parents who seemed hopelessly worthless are influenced by some advance or improvement of their children, insignificant as it may seem to us, to do something for themselves, and, with this as a foundation to build upon, are raised to a higher level.

But to accomplish this needs something more than an investigation, or a committee's consideration, or relief of bodily wants. There must be personal contact, individual influence, a manifestation of interest, sympathy, friendship, a gaining of confidence. I need not tell you who have been engaged in this work how hard it is to exert these qualities, what unending patience there must be, what tireless persistence, what terrible discouragement, and how far short of the ideal all our efforts fall even at their best. This work, which may be summed up under the head of Friendly Visiting, is carried on in Indianapolis in three branches, and, while it is done inadequately by reason of lack of means and lack of workers, it has succeeded so far at least as to prove that the policy is the true one and only needs a wider application to produce great results.

Early in the life of the organization it was found that numbers

of people who earned money during the warm weather used it up immediately and in the winter became applicants for relief. Mr. McCulloch devised the scheme of the Dime Savings Association to help this class. This was based upon the building and loan plan, and the poor were solicited and encouraged to save money when they had it, if only a dime a week; to lay up a provision for fuel in winter or for some other necessary. He rightly saw that self-interest, once awakened, might produce thrift, and thrift started, no matter on how limited a scale, inevitably would improve conditions. The poor we are talking about have no forethought, not as much as the birds of the air; they have no idea of self-sacrifice in order to get ahead—no thought for the rainy day. They cannot be depended upon to save for themselves, but must be led along like children. For this and other reasons they cannot be expected to bring their money in, so visits are made to them by a collector, who impresses upon them the good of saving, the necessity of readiness and regularity. The collector is a woman; she counsels with them, learns about their neighbors, solicits them in turn and becomes, in time, a friend whose visits are looked forward to with pleasure and whose advice is asked and received with confidence. During the last year the number of visits made was over 40,000, and money received more than 20,000 times. In time many of these people have grown so much that they bring money themselves, like depositors in other associations, no longer needing the restraint and impulse of the visitor. The money deposited can be drawn out at any time, but receives no interest. At first loans were made in the regular way, but the panic of '93 demonstrated that it was necessary to keep half the deposits on hand, and the interest on the remainder is sufficient only to pay the necessary expense of book-keeping, the visitors being paid by the Charity Organization. If a small rate of interest could be paid the plan would be perfect. The results have been surprising and gratifying, and go far to convince the pessimist that Mr. McCulloch's apparent optimism is real. Confirmed paupers have saved a few dollars for future use, and when the time came refused to draw it out, having such joy and pride in its possession, and have undergone privation rather than touch it. Others have found its use so beneficial and opportune that year by year they have made greater efforts and increased their store. The possession of a little money that they had saved and which was their own has increased the self-respect of hundreds and aroused their ambition to improve their circumstances. That it is almost wholly due to the friendly visitor is evident, and we are therefore pushing this work as far as possible, having increased our visits this year just past nearly 17,000.

Allied to this work is the visiting among the public schools, which requires the entire time of one lady during the school year. She goes to the families of the poor and induces them to send their children to school. If they are in need clothing is provided to some extent, particularly shoes, for which purpose a collection is annually taken up in the schools, realizing several hundred dollars. What is needed beyond this is furnished by the Charity Organization. If the children are in school she looks after them to see that they attend regularly. She is in touch with the teacher, and cases of truancy and indifference are reported to her. She acts as an intermediary between the school and the home, and, while having no legal authority, has come to have a great deal of moral au-

thority. It goes without saying that such a visitor must be a person of great tact, kindness and patience. Her influence is remarkable in getting children back into school, in persuading them to improve their opportunity, and thus helping the teacher and the school. There is a reflex action, too, upon the family in many cases. The parents who at first are indifferent learn to see the value of the schools and to recognize the visitor as an ally; and the influence of the children in the homes, bringing in new ideas and wakened ambitions, has had an effect in many cases that would not have been deemed possible from so slight a cause.

The work lacks much, however. There are many cases where nothing can be accomplished, and where the parents care no more for the children than animals. This is bringing many of us to see the necessity of a compulsory education law, which can be used as a means of bringing all the children under the healthful influence of the public schools. This is the great desideratum now. Even if there is no future for the adult there is hope in the children. By getting hold of them it is possible to pluck out the roots of pauperism, and among them the most effective and encouraging work can be done.

The third development of Organized Charity in friendly visiting is the plan of giving one or more families into the hands of some good woman who will visit them frequently, counsel with them and become a friend whom they will trust. There is nothing new in this. It is only applied Christianity, but the trouble is that we have had so little of it. I need not dilate upon its valuable possibilities. They are apparent. If we could make all the people of the city realize that they were neighbors and have each poor family subjected to this sort of influence, the results in a year would be immeasurable. The imagination cannot conceive the improvement that could be wrought and the up-lift that would be given to a class which is considered by so many as beyond amelioration. This kind of work has been done upon a very limited scale, because it has not been possible to get people to do it; but enough has been done to demonstrate its value and to indicate the vast possibilities lying in it.

The influence of Organized Charity in Indianapolis has been felt throughout the State. It has given an example and impetus to other communities. It has attacked public evils and striven to reform public abuses. The Board of State Charities would not exist but for this work. The law creating a Board of Children's Guardians, which permits the taking of children from immoral and vicious parents, had its origin in the Charity Organization. The impression of its touch can be found in many places, but its chiefest benefit has been in the enlargement of its vision and its discernment of the spirit of the Master. Weak as its efforts may have been, small as its success in the grapple with its antagonist may be, it has found the lines along which victory can be achieved.

President Nicholson: Indiana seems to have been a slow State. Years before any step was taken towards getting a Board of State Charities for Indiana, Ohio on the east had its Board, Illinois on the west, and Michigan on the north. But it has been very remarkable how soon our State has come up with the others in recognition among the States of the government. In 1889 our State Board was created. In 1890 a member of that Board was made President of the National Conference of

Charities and Correction. The Secretary of that Board was made Secretary of the Conference. That meeting was held in Baltimore, and I think the largest delegation this side of the Allegheny Mountains was present from this State. The Conference in 1891 was held at Indianapolis, having the gentleman referred to so favorably to-night, whose name is so familiar to all of us, Oscar McCulloch, for President, and Alexander Johnson for Secretary. In Grand Rapids last summer, in selecting a President for the Conference which is to be held at Toronto next year, another one of our citizens was chosen, Alexander Johnson. He is to read a paper to-night, but it occurred to me that it would be very well if he would spend a few minutes upon the National Conference.

Mr. Johnson: I have a very few words to say about the National Conference, because it is well understood by the members of the State Conference. The matter that I want to bring to your attention in that respect is that we want a great many more members from Indiana. Indiana is the sixth State in the Union in population, I suppose about the fourth in natural resources, and about the second or third in ambition and progress. We want a good many more members, because in membership in the National Conference we are tenth, which is at least four places below our proper one. Nobody can wisely work in charitable and correctional affairs at present without keeping up with the world's progress. The world is moving very fast in matters of charities and corrections. If you keep in line with the National Conference you may be quite sure you are not much behind the progress of the age in these matters. I would like to see our list of members up into the hundreds. At present we have only about thirty-five or forty. Membership is gained by writing to the Secretary, H. H. Hart, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and subscribing \$2.50. This gives you the Quarterly Bulletin and the annual proceedings, a good cloth-bound volume, containing about 450 or 500 pages of information which is of very great value.

THREE AXIOMS FOR WORKERS IN CHARITY.

(Alexander Johnson.)

You know when Adam found himself in the Garden of Eden among the strange animals there he had no satisfaction in his life until he gave them names. Science has for its great work this giving of names, enabling us to classify our thoughts and hopes and aspirations by giving them names and getting them arranged in proper sequence in our minds. Charities and correction has found its scientific name at last. Nearly all of us who are paying attention to these things are active workers, with very little time for close thought. We cannot give time to long trains of metaphysical reasoning. So we have crept along slowly toward realizing what we are doing and giving a name to our science. Our work has been an art rather than a science. We have got to name a thing before we feel quite at home with it. Somebody has found a name which is to cover the great science which includes the work of the prisons, hospitals for the insane, the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded, the poor asylums, city church work with the poor, etc. It is called the science of asthenontology, which means simply the science of the work of helping the weak. Isn't it a grand idea to take the work for the

criminal, the work for the destitute, the work for all the poor and helpless, and feel about it all that it is a work for the weak—for our weaker brothers and sisters?

I always feel when I address the State Conference of Indiana that I am speaking to friends. You have treated me with such kindness that I feel a special interest in you. I want you to bear with me in this technical talk I am giving you to-night, and allow me to impress upon you three axioms of this great science, which a few of us have been trying so hard to find for our own satisfaction. The first one I call "The law of the direction of effort," and it is almost exactly the same as the law of the direction of motion. Men and women striving to gratify their desires of any kind take what seems to them the easiest way to do so. This applies to the thief, to the pauper, to everybody that asks you and me for help. It is a natural law. The direction of motion is in the line of least resistance. It is our place not to make it easy to do wrong, but to make it easier to do right, and make the line of least resistance for everybody a right line and a good line. That seems to be the beginning of the axioms of our great science.

The second one is of even more importance. I call it for want of a better name, "The law of the individual." That simply means that every man, woman or child, pauper, criminal or insane, is not to be treated as a member of a class, but as an individual unit, as a person with likes and dislikes, with inclinations and tendencies a little different from those of any other human individual. You cannot box them up and lay them on a shelf, and say that here are so many worthy poor and so many unworthy poor; 25 per cent. can go to the poor house, 25 per cent. to the work house, and so on. All that is wiped away so far as practical work is concerned when once we recognize the law of the individual. It is the same in charity and the same in penology. Just as true as it is that the poor, suffering insane in your hospitals for the insane are treated as individual beings, each one different from every other, just as true is it that the criminal and the pauper must be treated as individuals. We shall never have the right treatment in our poor houses or jails until every one in them is treated by himself as a child of God—a broken child of God.

Then there is the third. The third is the vital one for us all. It comes out of the other two. The third I call "The law of personality." It is the individuality on the other side. It is that if you are going to do anything which shall permanently help your fellow-man or your fellow-woman, it is the work that you do for him yourself, and not that which you do through an agent or a committee or an organization, no matter how beautifully adapted to its work each may be. It is the work of you and me as children of God, working for this poor man and that poor woman as a brother and a sister. And there is no other way to do great work. We have got to do it ourselves. That applies to the doctor who comes in when we are lying sick. He hasn't that personal touch about him, and he goes away and we feel that we will not get very much better. In comes a man with half his skill, who does have that personal touch about him, and the look of his face and the touch of his hands make us feel as though we were cured already. If this be true in medicine, how much more true it is when you are ministering to a sick soul,

a bruised life. How are converts made? Is it the word from the pulpit? That begins it. But the man that gathers in the harvest is the one that goes down on his knees by the poor sinner on the bench. It is the personal touch. This idea, which sounds sometimes like a "fad," which is sometimes laughed at—that idea that I have the hardihood to proclaim as one of the fundamental axioms of this great science. I want to see it applied all around—in the prison, in the reform schools, in schools of all kinds. I am convinced that it is one of the great truths that modern science and modern Christianity have brought home to us. If we are to do good in this world it has got to be done by this personal effort.

I believe it will help us to have our minds clear on these great foundation principles of the work. The art is practiced long before the science comes into being. It will help us to clarify our minds and see how these principles underlie the whole work that we are doing for humanity. Aim high. Nothing but the best is good enough for our work in Indiana.

President Nicholson: We will now have the report of the Committee on Organization of the next Conference.

Mr. Ball read the report of the committee, as follows:

President—T. J. Charlton, Plainfield.

Vice Presidents—John W. Tingle, Wayne County; T. E. Ellison, Allen County; Miss Laura Ream, Marion County; Miss Sarah Hathaway, St. Joseph County.

Secretary—Miss Mary T. Wilson, Evansville.

Executive Committee—T. J. Charlton, Plainfield; Miss Mary T. Wilson, Evansville; Prof. Frank A. Fetter, Bloomington; W. C. Ball, Terre Haute; William Warren, Evansville; A. T. Hert, Jeffersonville; Ernest Bicknell, Indianapolis, Secretary of committee.

Committee on Care of the Insane—Dr. A. J. Thomas, Evansville; Dr. Katherine Snyder Busse, Evansville; Dr. S. E. Smith, Richmond.

Committee on Prisons and Jail Reforms—W. C. Ball, Terre Haute; A. T. Hert, Jeffersonville.

Committee on County Poor Asylums—Rev. T. H. Banks, Gas City; Thomas A. Pearce, Champion; Charles F. Eddinger, Brownstown.

Committee on Associated Charities in Cities—C. S. Grout, Indianapolis; C. E. Prevey, Fort Wayne; Miss Clara Harper, Terre Haute.

Committee on Institutions for Defectives (Deaf, Blind and Feeble-Minded)—R. O. Johnson, Indianapolis; W. H. Glascock, Indianapolis; Alexander Johnson, Fort Wayne.

Committee on Child-Helping Societies and Institutions—Miss Margaret Bergen, Franklin; Lyman P. Alden, Terre Haute.

Committee on Public Relief of the Poor—Prof. Frank A. Fetter, Bloomington.

President Nicholson: I take great pleasure in introducing the President-elect of the next Conference, Superintendent T. J. Charlton.

Mr. Charlton: I do not believe that I am the proper one to have been selected as Timothy Nicholson's successor, but I will say that I will promise you eleven months of hard work. It is eleven months to the next Conference, and I promise you work from now on. It will be in my mind every day. I hope we will have two hundred delegates at Evansville. I thank you.

President Nicholson: It may not be out of place for me to say that it has been a wonder to me how this Conference has borne with the officiousness of your President. You have allowed him to have his own say about everything. I do want to thank you for your great kindness in everything that has pertained to the Conference so far as I am concerned. It has been a delight to me. The attendance has been larger than in any Conference we have had. So it should be. Every succeeding Conference should be larger and better than the one before. Let us work; let us pray; let us go down to Evansville, if the Lord spares our lives, and make that Conference far greater, both in attendance and in results, than has been this one. Thanking you again, I pronounce the Conference adjourned.

DELEGATES.

- Alden, Lyman P., Terre Haute, Superintendent Rose Orphan Home.
Ball, W. C., Terre Haute, member Board of Managers Reform School for Boys.
Ballenger, J. O., Economy.
Banks, T. H., Gas City, Superintendent Grant County Poor Asylum.
Bell, Lida, Richmond, Associated Charities.
Bergen, Margaret, Franklin, Matron Johnson County Orphans' Home.
Betzold, Elizabeth.
Bicknell, Ernest, Indianapolis, Secretary Board of State Charities.
Bingham, W. H., Swainington, Superintendent Benton County Poor Asylum.
Bishop, George, Richmond, Township Trustee.
Boram, Allen, Markleville, Commissioner Madison County.
Brown, Marianna, Richmond, Earlham College.
Bunyan, Mrs. Elizabeth, Richmond.
Bunyan, L. H., Richmond.
Busse, Dr. Katherine Snyder, Assistant Physician Southern Hospital for Insane.
Butler, Mrs. Cora, Indianapolis.
Butler, Mrs. Florence W., Richmond.
Cain, J. W., Winchester.
Candler, L. W., Richmond.
Carpenter, Mrs. Caroline M., Richmond.
Carpenter, Elizabeth, Richmond, President Associated Charities.
Charlton, T. J., Plainfield, Superintendent Reform School for Boys.
Clark, James.
Clark, S. R., Otwell.
Cox, Narcissa, Richmond.
Dalbey, Mrs. Harry, Richmond.
Daniel, W. H., Richmond.
Davis, Ella J., Richmond.
Davis, Ellen, Richmond.
Davis, J. E., Selma, Township Trustee.
Davis, S. B., Terre Haute, President S. O. C. and Board of Children's Guardians.
Dogan, John B. Richmond.

- Eddinger, Charles F., Brownstown, Superintendent Jackson County Poor Asylum.
- Edgerton, J. O., Township Trustee, Fountain City.
- Elder, John R., Indianapolis, member Board of State Charities.
- Elliott, James, Knightsville, Clay County, Township Trustee.
- Felts, Herman W., Fort Wayne, Superintendent Allen County Poor Asylum.
- Fetter, Frank A., Bloomington, Professor of Economics and Social Science, Indiana University.
- Ferrell, Miss Minnie, Anderson, Matron Madison County Orphans' Home.
- Gillam, Rev. Nelson, Richmond.
- GlascocK, W. H., Indianapolis, Superintendent Institute for the Blind.
- Goepper, Miss Lena, Indianapolis.
- Graves, H. C., Richmond.
- Greely, Laura, Indianapolis, Stenographer Board of State Charities.
- Grove, Mrs. Hannah, Richmond.
- Hadlock, Delos, Otwell.
- Hare, Alice E., Springboro, O.
- Hargrove, Theop., Greenfield, Superintendent Hancock County Poor Asylum.
- Harrison, Mrs. Miriam A., Richmond.
- Harrison, Mrs. Naomi, Richmond.
- Harvey, Caleb J., Centreville, Commissioner Wayne County.
- Harvey, Flave J., Centreville.
- Harvey, John C., Centreville, Superintendent Wayne County Poor Asylum.
- Harvey, Mrs. John C., Centreville.
- Harvey, Mahlon D., New Castle, Superintendent Henry County Poor Asylum.
- Hathaway, Miss Sarah, Mishawaka, Superintendent Children's Aid Society.
- Hawarth, Sarah C.
- Haynes, Perlle E., Richmond.
- Henby, J. K., Greenfield, Township Trustee.
- Hert, A. T., Jeffersonville, Warden State Prison South.
- Hert, Mrs. A. T., Jeffersonville.
- Hiatt, A. L., Leisure, Township Trustee.
- Hiatt, William J., Richmond.
- Hiatt, Mrs. Wm. J., Richmond, President Home for Friendless.
- Hill, Mrs. E. G.
- Hill, S. A., Richmond.
- Hill, William, Richmond.
- Hilton, H. S., Indianapolis, Superintendent Indiana Children's Home Society.
- Hinshaw, Mrs. Carrie, Richmond.
- Hodgin, Mrs. E. C. C., Richmond.
- Holler, Christian, South Bend, State Senator.
- Holliday, E. S., Brazil, County Attorney.
- Hollingsworth, M. H., Springboro, Ohio.
- Hoover, E. M., Hagerstown.
- Howard, John, Winchester, Superintendent James Moorman Orphans' Home.

- Huber, Rev. C., Richmond.
Huffman, John J., Poland, Commissioner Clay County.
Hughes, Isaac M., Richmond.
Hunt, Clayton. Sr., Richmond.
Hunter, J. A., Elwood, Township Trustee.
Hussey, Anna R., Richmond.
Hussey, Sarah, Richmond.
James, Mrs. Orpha, Brazil, member Clay County Charitable Association,
Jay, Allen, Richmond.
Jay, Eli, Richmond.
Jay, Mahala, Richmond.
Jenkins, Frances C., Kansas City, Missouri.
Johnson, Alexander. Fort Wayne, Superintendent School for Feeble-Minded.
Johnson, Mrs. Alexander, Fort Wayne, Matron School for Feeble-Minded.
Johnson, B., Richmond.
Johnson, Erastus, Petersburg, Township Trustee.
Johnson, J. H., Richmond, member Board of Trustees White's Institute.
Johnson, R. O., Indianapolis, Superintendent Institution for the Deaf.
Jump, Julia, Muncie.
Jump, Mrs. S. G., Muncie, Matron Delaware County Orphans' Home.
Keely, Miss Sarah F., Indianapolis, Superintendent Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.
Kerr, J. V., Pendleton, Township Trustee.
Knollenberg, Mrs. Agnes S., Richmond, Treasurer Associated Charities.
Knollenberg, George K., Richmond.
Lawlett, J. V., Richmond.
Logue, Mrs. Alice, Liberty, Matron Union County Poor Asylum.
Logue, A. S., Liberty, Superintendent Union County Poor Asylum.
Lough, W. H., Richmond.
Lyon, Wm. P., Madison, Wisconsin, member Board of Control.
Marshall, Burt E., Richmond, Deputy Auditor Wayne County.
McCullough, W. H., Bowling Green, Superintendent Clay County Poor Asylum.
McCullough, Mrs. W. H., Bowling Green, Matron Clay County Poor Asylum.
McGuire, M. H., Richmond.
McPherson, Beulah, Richmond.
Mendenhall, Lydia J., Richmond.
Mendenhall, Sarah E., Richmond.
Metcalf, Timothy, Summitville, Commissioner Madison County.
Mills, W. A., Wabash, Superintendent White's Industrial Institute.
Moffitt, Lucinda.
Moore, Elizabeth H., Richmond.
Moorman, Nancy, Richmond.
Moorman, Peninah, Richmond.
Moorman, Richmond, Richmond.
Moorman, T. F., Winchester.
Moorman, Mrs. T. F., Winchester.
Myrick, Alaban S., Richmond.

- Myrick, Reuben, Richmond.
Naftzger, Leslie J., Richmond.
Nicholson, Mary W., Richmond.
Nicholson, Sarah, Richmond.
Nicholson, Timothy, Richmond.
Pearce, Thomas A., Champion, Superintendent Jennings County Poor Asylum.
Pearce, Mrs. Thomas A., Champion, Matron Jennings County Poor Asylum.
Peelle, Mrs. Margaret F., Indianapolis, member Board of State Charities.
Peelle, Mary, Richmond.
Pendleton, Arthur E., Rochester, Township Trustee.
Pershing, Arthur C., Muncie, Township Trustee.
Prevey, C. E., Fort Wayne, General Secretary Associated Charities.
Puckett, Tyre, Winchester.
Ream, Miss Laura, Indianapolis, member Board of Managers Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.
Rhoades, Emma E., Richmond, City Missionary.
Robie, W. J., Richmond.
Rohrer, Miss Susan K., Indianapolis.
Sanders, J. M., Connersville, Superintendent Fayette County Poor Asylum.
Scott, Thomas, Indianapolis.
Shaul, George K., Pendleton, Township Trustee.
Shiveley, Charles E., Richmond, State Senator.
Shreeve, George W., Anderson, Township Trustee.
Smith, Letitia, Richmond.
Smith, Dr. S. E., Richmond, Superintendent Eastern Hospital for Insane.
Smith, Mrs. S. E., Richmond.
Smith, Mrs. Sue J. P., Richmond.
Stanton, Lydia G., Richmond.
Starr, Mrs. Anna M., Richmond.
Starr, W. C., Richmond.
Stephens, P. W., Richmond.
Taylor, Angie M., Richmond.
Thomas, Princella E., Richmond.
Tingle, John W., Richmond, Secretary Commercial Club.
Tingle, Mrs. M. L., Richmond.
Tobey, Nettie M.
Valentine, Harriet, Richmond.
Von Staden, Christopher, Scottsburg, Superintendent Scott County Poor Asylum.
Votaw, Anna M., Richmond.
Votaw, Isaac, Richmond.
Walker, Mrs. Claire A., Indianapolis, member Board of Managers Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.
Warren, Mrs. L. B., Evansville, Humane Society.
Webb, William W., Richmond.
White, B., Indianapolis.
White, Josiah T., Richmond.
White, Mrs. Mary A., Richmond.

White, Mary J., Richmond.
 Williams, Talbert, Gibson County.
 Williams, Mrs. Talbert, Gibson County.
 Wilson, E. H., Richmond.
 Woodard, I. P.
 Woodard, Lydia.
 Woody, Sol. Fountain City, Commissioner Wayne County
 Zeller, D. K., Richmond.

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TWENTY-NINTH QUARTERLY COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT C

For the Quarter

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION. EXPENDITURES. STATISTICS

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYES, ETC.	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total
INMATES.					
Enrolled November 1, 1896.	1,586	618	519	435	3,158
Temporarily absent November 1, 1896.	112	47	13	30	202
Received during six months ending April 30, 1897.	254	98	53	19	424
Discharged, died or withdrawn during same period.	250	84	39	20	393
Total enrolled April 30, 1897.	1,590	632	533	434	3,189
Temporarily absent April 30, 1897.	77	55	24	27	183
Daily average actually present during six months ending April 30, 1897.	1,441.5	576.51	505.6	404	2,922
Same for six months ending April 30, 1896.	1,488	533.77	444.3	399	2,866
Same for six months ending April 30, 1895.	1,439.3	496.21	436.4	400	2,772
Same for six months ending April 30, 1894.	1,459.9	435	431	380.15	2,706
Same for six months ending April 30, 1893.	1,416.3	412.5	420.46	380	2,629
Increase of daily average for past six months over corresponding period of preceding year.		42.74	61.3	5	6
Decrease of daily average as above.	46.5				
ADMINISTRATION.					
Average number for six months of—					
Officers.	15.82	7	7	6	35
Teachers, literary, etc.					
Teachers, industrial.					
Attendants.	149.9	56	56	41	303
Domestics, laborers and other employes.	135.63	72	52	43	303
Guards.					
Total.	301.35	135	115	90	641
Number of above boarded by the institution.	294.5	134	111.5	87	627
Average of administration (i.e. number of inmates to each person on salary).	4.78	4.27	4.39	4.48	
Average of patients to each attendant in Hospitals for the Insane.	9.6	10.29	9.03	9.85	
Total number of days' board furnished (inmates and administration).	314,216	128,602	111,695	88,871	643,384
EXPENDITURES.					
MAINTENANCE.					
Administration (salaries and wages).	\$43,196 75	\$19,425 10	\$17,353 98	\$14,775 79	\$94,751 62
Subsistence.	43,445 92	12,324 32	10,194 81	11,664 86	77,629 91
Clothing.	2,747 18	1,088 48	651 58	1,089 71	5,576 95
Office, domestic and out-door departments.	25,546 74	8,892 53	9,881 51	5,998 55	50,319 33
Ordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from regular appropriation).	4,946 40	3,282 09	1,146 18	1,497 88	10,872 55
Total maintenance.	\$119,882 99	\$45,012 52	\$39,228 06	\$35,026 79	\$239,150 36
CONSTRUCTION.					
New buildings and furnishing of same.					
Extraordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from special appropriation).					
Total construction.					
Grand total expenditure for maintenance and construction.	\$119,882 99	\$45,012 52	\$39,228 06	\$35,026 79	\$239,150 36
Receipts and earnings.	689 83	108 12	21 02		818 97
Net total expenditures.	\$119,193 16	\$44,904 40	\$39,207 04	\$35,026 79	\$238,331 39

Grand net total expenditures for Maintenance and Construction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions
 Grand net total expenditures for Maintenance and Construction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions

* All statistics referring to the Soldiers' Home in this Bulletin cover a period of but three months.

ing April 30, 1897.

OFFICERS, EMPLOYES, ETC. AVERAGES. PER CAPITAS, ETC.

INSTITUTIONS.						CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.					
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison.	Reformatory for Men.	Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison.			Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
							W.	G.	Tot.		
623	312	125	552	4,770	842	817	46	286	332	557	2,548
37		11	14	218	629	557	14	84	84	44	128
50		12	15	489	509	563	13	18	32	139	1,357
610	312	124	554	4,789	962	811	47	260	307	580	1,245
	37	1	11	232				57	57	44	2,660
											101
590	307.2	121.8	544.1	4,490.71	879.31	830.39	47	207	254	535.55	2,499.25
617	298.20	125.75	492.5	4,398.52	853.30	842.50	37	181	218	512.7	2,426.50
627	282.66	114.16	481.5	4,277.23	900.34	798.50	40	162	202	572	2,472.84
593	263.5	137.5	459.5	4,159.55	884.67	678.05	49	152	201	503	2,267.17
618.3	261	127.7	434.5	4,070.26	765	636	47.5	140	187.5	501	2,089.5
27	9	3.95	51.6	92.19	26.01	12.11	10	26	36	22.85	72.75
4	7	4	6	56.82	8.5	9.5			7	9	34
15	27	10	8.9	60.9					3	4.33	7.33
11	3.66	3	8.4	26.06					9	15.16	24.16
19	6	2	33.9	363.8							
40	30.33	21	33.6	427.56	2.5				4	18	24.5
					40	38.5					78.5
89	74	40	90.8	935.14	51	48			23	46.49	168.49
89	42	35	89.8	882.8	18	8			18	42.5	86.5
6.6	4.15	3.04	5.99	4.8	17.24	17.29			11	11.5	14.8
122,899	63,205	28,381	114,736	972,605	162,413	151,748			49,232	104,627	468,020
13,845 93	18,112 69	8,541 19	20,000 76	155,252 19	19,232 97	16,677 46			6,630 46	10,245 35	52,786 24
15,499 99	7,417 54	3,211 19	10,526 00	114,284 63	13,153 29	15,593 78			4,687 23	7,461 30	40,895 60
5,437 24	933 50	28 05	2,630 15	14,605 89	2,101 94	5,721 26			2,978 73	2,611 21	13,413 14
9,393 43	6,530 53	3,223 03	14,630 87	84,097 19	14,424 73	11,461 19			5,648 48	8,379 26	39,913 66
1,244 06	781 51	1,280 14	6,987 02	21,165 28	2,899 98	1,299 71			3,904 75	811 31	8,915 75
45,420 65	33,775 77	16,283 60	54,774 80	389,405 18	51,812 91	50,753 40			23,849 65	29,508 43	155,924 39
	</										

months ending April 30, 1897.

months ending April 30, 1896

\$468,539.36

538,937 26

* The totals under this head do not include statistics of the Soldiers' Home.

CLASSIFICATION OF MAINTENANCE AND EXPENDITURES.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
ADMINISTRATION.					
Trustees or Directors					
Officers	\$7,567 35	\$3,820 00	\$3,475 96	\$3,549 96	
Teachers—literary, etc.					
Teachers—industrial					
Attendants	19,338 45	7,866 77	7,535 27	4,930 39	
Domestics, laborers and other employes	16,290 95	7,738 33	6,342 75	6,295 44	
Guards					
Total	\$43,196 75	\$19,425 10	\$17,353 98	\$14,775 79	\$94,751
SUBSISTENCE.					
Fresh meats	\$11,466 19	\$4,198 22	\$3,158 55	\$4,821 62	
Salted meats and lard	3,077 00	754 96	484 45	449 34	
Fish (fresh and cured), oysters, etc.	1,241 41	122 82	107 23	178 48	
Butter, eggs, and poultry	5,953 51	2,566 68	2,089 19	1,400 95	
Vegetables	1,081 50	179 92	483 77	358 51	
Fresh fruits	1,275 71	87 15	228 92	111 40	
Dried fruits	306 29	126 08	130 83	59 59	
Canned goods	588 25	194 74	184 92	39 35	
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.	6,260 45	2,277 12	1,901 28	1,794 27	
Vinegar and syrup	202 21	206 26	188 49	166 47	
Tea, coffee and sugar	8,130 93	1,496 29	1,017 08	1,209 00	
Milk	3,258 00	*	239 20	938 37	
All other food supplies	504 47	114 08	180 90	137 51	
Total	\$43,445 92	\$12,324 32	\$10,194 81	\$11,664 86	\$77,629
CLOTHING, ETC.					
Clothing		\$753 62	\$223 64	\$912 88	
Shoes	\$522 50	272 70	210 49	109 55	
Tailor and sewing room supplies	2,127 38	62 16	217 45	67 28	
Miscellaneous	97 30				
Total	\$2,747 18	\$1,088 48	\$651 58	\$1,089 71	\$5,576
OFFICE, DOMESTIC AND OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENTS.					
School supplies					
Library, newspapers and periodicals	\$115 99	\$215 15	\$39 95	\$47 45	
Stationery and printing	406 94	368 32	403 58	195 81	
Industrial department					
Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other household equipm't.	4,782 98	1,611 17	841 58	593 51	
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers	2,072 60	1,049 92	465 15	685 44	
Medicines, instruments and other sick ward supplies	1,029 16	313 28	401 69	256 54	
Postage, telegraphing and telephoning	417 11	175 29	217 82	102 28	
Freight and transportation		211 21	233 02	280 90	
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.	506 08	749 38	581 45	359 29	
Ice	266 92	158 90	275 30	62 70	
Tobacco	328 50	316 57	229 00	187 69	
Music and amusements	467 60	100 07	153 30	198 35	
Expense of discharged inmates					
Fuel	8,346 84	2,753 83	5,528 88	2,384 73	
Light	546 76	338 37			
Engineer's supplies	704 14	296 81	510 79	137 46	
Other classifications	5,555 12	198 40		506 40	
Unclassified expenses		35 86			
Total	\$25,546 74	\$8,892 53	\$9,881 51	\$5,998 55	\$50,319
ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS. (Defrayed by regular appropriations.)					
Materials	\$1,343 15	\$3,282 09	\$471 77 674 41	\$1,127 90 369 98	
Labor	3,603 25				
Total	\$4,946 40	\$3,282 09	\$1,146 18	\$1,497 88	\$10,872

*Milk mainly produced on Institution farm.

INSTITUTIONS.						CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.				
Officers' ne.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institution for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison.	Reformatory for Men.	Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison.	Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
0 00	\$750 00 1,590 00 2,760 00 2,420 05 2,280 00 4,045 88	\$80 05 2,153 94 9,662 70 1,170 00 1,020 00 4,026 00	\$115 99 1,770 00 2,705 00 645 00 360 00 2,945 20	\$675 00 2,788 38 2,329 49 1,474 00 5,850 72 6,882 57	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	\$749 96 3,183 27 730 00 14,569 74	\$710 90 3,492 38 12,474 18	\$750 00 2,319 96 540 00 1,540 50 1,480 00	\$750 12 2,493 50 842 00 3,986 81 2,172 92	..............................
1 16	\$18,845 93	\$18,112 69	\$8,541 19	\$20,000 76	\$155,252 19	\$19,232 97	\$16,677 46	\$6,630 46	\$10,245 35	\$52,756 24
5 36	\$8,823 15	\$1,950 16	\$990 77	\$2,445 09	.....	\$2,433 60	\$6,744 04	\$917 19	\$1,685 76	.....
3 03	1,231 69	593 76	55 05	88 56	.....	1,978 06	463 76	207 22	907 33	.....
3 35	178 10	100 66	131 07	135 49	.....	171 73	11 00	96 64	119 60	.....
3 10	2,841 80	1,672 07	799 52	1,400 08	.....	1,351 62	386 70	347 79	334 73	.....
3 08	161 69	243 08	251 60	465 20	.....	480 08	910 60	222 20	201 74	.....
0 47	748 27	147 65	126 98	667 39	.....	165 67	25 65	174 45	275 25	.....
3 90	333 39	99 39	33 99	258 43	.....	445 43	301 29	271 77	90 69	.....
3 70	1,033 19	423 96	45 60	65 89	.....	422 92	210 60	107 08	61 20	.....
0 94	2,332 59	1,161 93	115 11	2,803 65	.....	3,993 88	4,601 71	1,072 27	2,521 45	.....
5 57	86 16	56 11	39 35	517 99	.....	114 89	137 47	84 86	359 02	.....
3 74	1,898 99	850 53	239 80	1,298 38	.....	1,207 44	1,565 29	558 63	770 78	.....
5 88	.....	.....	276 10	.....	.....	43 46	17 87	439 31	*1 20	.....
.....	770 97	118 24	106 25	379 85	.....	344 51	217 80	187 82	132 55	.....
4 62	\$15,499 99	\$7,417 54	\$3,211 19	\$10,526 00	\$114,284 63	\$13,153 29	\$15,593 78	\$4,687 23	\$7,461 30	\$40,895 60
5 26	\$498 36	\$648 65	\$28 05	\$725 87	.....	\$1,043 98	\$4,992 81	\$2,004 42	\$1,273 20	.....
1 70	1,275 74	282 55	.....	973 25	.....	916 48	700 71	744 24	811 24	.....
9 95	3,292 07	.....	.....	892 93	.....	141 48	18 10	180 62	526 77	.....
.....	371 07	2 30	.....	38 10	.....	.....	9 64	49 45	.....	.....
3 91	\$5,437 24	\$993 50	\$28 05	\$2,630 15	\$14,605 89	\$2,101 94	\$5,721 26	\$2,978 73	\$2,611 21	\$13,413 14
.....	\$624 07	\$312 35	.....	\$62 04	.....	\$11 50	\$102 39	\$112 06	\$238 71	.....
4 05	41 47	37 48	\$386 93	195 77	.....	10 00	74 70	207 53	168 63	.....
.....	182 13	32 38	88 21	165 73	.....	627 62	357 59	138 37	291 83	.....
9 94	191 34	589 44	267 12	152 13	.....	.....	.....	186 43	740 73	.....
.....	652 37	785 50	293 05	1,407 24	.....	1,392 69	2,563 67	607 26	593 78	.....
0 82	448 11	504 57	142 87	1,335 46	.....	424 67	987 54	547 09	696 00	.....
1 45	373 23	429 16	65 01	550 40	.....	572 84	472 48	301 19	81 85	.....
1 70	402 90	99 14	75 72	173 80	.....	419 11	594 70	107 53	282 60	.....
0 35	407 23	.....	197 41	163 66	.....	554 87	514 76	43 47	1,470 59	.....
.....	1,227 15	322 13	52 15	3,821 65	.....	803 93	617 23	390 63	743 33	.....
1 00	564 50	116 19	51 35	153 46	.....	47 50	213 92	105 00	.....	.....
1 70	.....	.....	.....	77 51	.....	588 99	498 20	.....	94 74	.....
.....	300 00	79 62	.....	.....	.....	1,697 35	87 00	145 00	106 30	.....
6 80	3,183 03	2,441 51	1,120 74	4,836 72	.....	5,399 27	2,297 03	2,075 15	1,108 77	.....
.....	.....	242 38	327 38	679 38	.....	1,522 55	1,707 69	291 76	531 23	.....
1 56	.....	131 78	15 35	360 62	.....	160 39	68 92	43 18	354 17	.....
7 39	795 90	156 90	139 74	350 51	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	144 79	.....	.....	191 45	196 07	241 35	876 00	.....
06 76	\$9,393 43	\$6,530 53	\$3,223 03	\$14,630 87	\$84,097 19	\$14,424 73	\$11,461 19	\$5,648 48	\$8,379 26	\$39,913 66
2 66	1,244 06	\$781 51	\$1,280 14	6,002 83	.....	\$2,899 98	\$1,231 91	\$3,904 75	\$749 91	.....
4 36	.....	.....	.....	984 19	.....	.....	67 80	.....	61 40	.....
7 02	\$1,244 06	\$781 51	\$1,280 14	\$6,987 02	\$21,165 28	\$2,899 98	\$1,299 71	\$3,904 75	\$811 31	\$8,915 75

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA OF INMATES.	CHARITIES				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total
Gross maintenance for six months	\$83 16	\$78 08	\$77 59	\$86 70	\$325 53
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	85 18	85 85	94 74	88 42	354 19
Clothing for six months	1 91	1 88	1 29	2 70	6 78
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	1 90	1 93	1 69	1 31	6 83
Repairs for six months	3 43	5 69	2 27	3 71	15 10
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	3 27	9 13	4 05	9 61	26 06
Net maintenance for six months	77 82	70 50	74 03	80 29	292 64
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	80 01	74 79	89 00	77 50	321 30
Total administration for six months	29 96	33 69	34 32	35 67	133 64
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	28 85	34 93	38 91	35 07	137 76
Tuition for six months					
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .					
Personal attendance for six months	13 41	13 65	14 90	12 20	54 16
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	12 92	13 55	16 49	11 70	54 66
Domestic and other help for six months	11 30	13 42	12 54	15 58	52 84
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	10 95	14 37	14 52	14 47	50 31
Total subsistence (per capita of persons boarded) for six months	25 03	17 34	16 52	23 75	82 64
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	23 57	17 87	20 99	22 00	84 43
Cost of meats, fish, etc., (per capita of persons boarded) for six months	9 09	7 14	6 08	11 10	33 31
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	8 74	7 12	8 01	9 51	33 38
Ditto butter, eggs and poultry, ditto for six months	3 43	3 61	3 39	2 85	13 28
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	2 96	3 99	3 74	3 39	13 18
Ditto breadstuffs and vegetables, ditto for six months . . .	4 23	3 45	3 86	4 38	15 92
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . .	4 01	2 93	3 66	3 15	14 75
Ditto fruits and canned goods, ditto for six months	1 31	57	88	43	198
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . . .	1 53	1 02	1 33	60	166
Ditto tea, coffee and sugar, ditto for six months	4 68	2 11	1 65	2 46	10 90
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . . .	4 08	2 39	3 26	2 88	12 61
Ditto milk, ditto for six months	1 88			1 91	3 79
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . . .	1 84	*	*11	1 78	3 73
Ditto all other food supplies, ditto for six months	41	45	66	62	214
Same for corresponding six months of preceding year . . .	41	42	86	69	238
Cost of each day's board furnished for six months . . . . .	.138	.096	.091	.131	.456
Same for six months ending April 30, 1896 . . . . .	.129	.098	.115	.121	.463
Same for six months ending April 30, 1895 . . . . .	.142	.138	.097	.128	.505
Same for six months ending April 30, 1894 . . . . .	.153	.13	.122	.154	.559
Same for six months ending April 30, 1893 . . . . .	.172	.13	.129	.134	.568

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR SUNDRY ARTICLES OF SUBSISTENCE.

			Cwt.		
Flour, per barrel	\$4 39	\$4 40½	\$2 23½	\$4 23	
Fresh beef, per 100 pounds	5 16	6 22½	6 73	6 50	
Ham, per pound	08½	09½	05½	10	
Pickled pork, per pound					
Potatoes, per bushel	22½	22	25		
Beans, per bushel	93	88½	89½	1 10	
Butter, per pound	12	11½	12	10½	
Milk, per gallon	12			12½	
Tea, per pound	19	15½	18½	30	
Coffee, per pound	18½	14½	18	16½	
Sugar, per 100 pounds	4 84	4 52	4 26	4 33½	
Ice, per ton.	86½			3 50	

INSTITUTIONS.						CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.				
Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison.	Reformatory for Men.	Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.	Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
\$38 59	\$76 95	\$109 94	\$133 69	\$100 67	\$86 71	\$58 92	\$61 12	\$93 90	\$55 09	\$62 39
...	80 85	119 20	123 62	95 39	90 46	57 00	56 54	102 82	57 93	61 15
66	9 22	3 04	23	4 83	3 25	2 39	6 89	11 73	4 87	5 37
...	9 00	3 53	13	4 63	3 19	2 92	4 55	9 04	5 62	4 60
2 86	2 11	2 54	10 51	12 84	4 71	3 30	1 57	15 37	1 51	3 57
...	2 51	7 55	09	6 70	4 88	3 03	4 82	2 71	4 00	3 83
35 07	65 66	104 36	122 95	83 00	78 75	53 23	52 66	66 80	48 71	53 45
...	69 34	108 12	123 40	84 06	82 39	51 05	47 17	91 07	48 31	52 72
8 60	23 46	58 96	70 12	36 76	34 57	21 87	20 08	26 10	19 13	21 12
...	21 22	61 09	68 30	33 99	33 99	23 00	16 96	35 61	18 35	21 05
...	8 77	35 26	27 50	6 91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 39	36 84	26 83	5 87	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 86	3 32	2 95	10 75	...	Guards. 16 59	Guards. 15 02	14 01	13 07	...
...	3 69	3 12	2 86	9 89	...	18 43	11 83	14 75	8 41	...
7 23	6 86	13 11	24 18	12 64	...	83	...	...	...	...
...	5 34	13 83	23 14	11 99	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 59	22 82	21 24	20 48	16 61	21 26	14 65	18 60	17 23	12 91	15 82
...	25 85	21 35	20 76	16 37	21 73	13 91	17 40	21 69	10 81	15 13
2 60	7 71	7 57	7 51	4 21	...	5 11	8 61	4 49	4 69	...
...	6 98	8 09	7 16	3 36	...	5 39	8 95	5 73	3 85	...
1 19	4 18	4 79	5 10	2 21	...	1 51	46	1 28	58	...
...	5 68	4 56	5 29	2 26	...	77	27	1 51	61	...
1 79	3 76	4 02	2 34	5 16	...	4 99	6 57	4 76	4 71	...
...	2 63	3 72	1 89	3 80	...	4 16	5 78	4 48	3 89	...
69	3 11	1 92	1 32	1 56	...	1 15	64	2 03	74	...
...	4 39	1 83	1 63	2 38	...	79	50	3 22	51	...
1 62	2 79	2 44	1 53	2 05	...	1 36	1 87	2 05	1 33	...
...	3 42	1 10	1 91	3 18	...	1 37	1 05	2 80	1 19	...
67	...	...	1 76	...	...	05	...	1 62	...	...
...	...	...	2 01	...	...	...	23	2 36	...	...
04	1 26	50	93	1 42	...	51	45	1 00	85	...
...	2 76	2 03	86	1 37	...	1 41	61	1 58	76	...
.097	.126	.117	.113	.091	.117	.081	.102	.095	.071	.087
...	.142	.117	.114	.09	.119	.076	.095	.119	.059	.083
...	.155	.132	.15	.092	.127	.117	.105	.123	.068	.10
...	.161	.134	.144	.101	.139	.121	.101	.143	.076	.108
...	.149	.163	.143	.104	.148	.116	.104	.123	.086	.106

EXPENDITURE DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1897.

	{ Cwt.			{ Cwt.					
\$3 43	{ \$2 50	\$4 12		{ \$2 18		\$4 12½	\$4 05½	\$4 21	\$4.044
5 50	7 00	5.237	\$7 12½	5 38		4 50	5 00	4 00	6.011
09	.101	.094	10½			11½		.102	.101
03½			10			03½	.052	Bbl. 9.265	.056
32		.259	26	23		25	29½	.263	.252
1 05	.887	98	80	90		1 40	90	97	
11½	20	.122	20	10		09	08	.197	.141
12			14			20	12½	.132	08
20	40	.171	30	30		09	24	.187	38
13½	19	.179	25½	21½		10½	09	.167	.169
5 74	4.225	4.263		4 22½		4 12	3 50	4 02	4.146
...	1 50			41½			4 55	3 25	

† This per capita includes the payment of a deficiency carried over from last year, and actually represents expenditures for about seven months. Some expenditures for construction were included in the deficiency and consequently to augment this per capita, which should refer only to ordinary maintenance.

THE STATE AGENCY.

Under the new law for the care of orphan, dependent, neglected and abandoned children, the Board of State Charities appointed Mr. William B. Streeter State Agent. (This law was printed in full in the Bulletin for March.) Mr. Streeter, who had had years of experience in work among dependent children, began active service April 1, and much work has already been accomplished in our child-saving department. He has visited many of the Orphan Asylums of the State and given a great deal of attention to the matter of finding good family homes for children in Orphan Asylums and Poor Asylums. During April and May applications were received from about forty families who wished to receive children into their homes. Of this number Mr. Streeter visited twenty-six, approving twenty-four and rejecting two. Arrangements were made for transferring enough children from Orphan Asylums and Poor Asylums to supply most of the twenty-four homes approved. Already the work of this department has assumed sufficient importance to demonstrate the wisdom of the Legislature in creating it.

There is no doubt that many hundreds of good homes throughout the State would welcome the presence of children who are now maintained at public expense and in great danger of eventually becoming paupers or criminals. If they can be taken into families where they will receive training in honesty, industry and independence while they are yet young, they will become valuable citizens and be an honor to those through whose generosity they are saved to lives of usefulness. Families anywhere in Indiana who desire to take any of these young children into their homes are invited to write to the Board of State Charities. Their letters will receive prompt attention, and if it is found that the homes are suitable they will be supplied with children. All children placed in homes through the Board of State Charities will either be orphans or will be legally surrendered by their parents. This will save the foster parents from annoyance and assure them uninterrupted possession of the children placed in their care as long as the relations between the foster parents and the children themselves are congenial and proper.

It is to be remembered that this work among children by the Board of State Charities is not carried on for profit or private gain. The State Agent receives his salary direct from the State of Indiana, and there could be no possible advantage to him or to the Board of State Charities in misrepresenting any facts about children or about homes. All information concerning the work among children will be as full and accurate as is possible. The State pays the expense of finding homes for children and visiting and inspecting children after they have been placed in homes. Each county from which the State Agent receives children to be placed in homes will bear the expense of transferring the children from the Orphan Asylum or Poor Asylum to the new homes selected for them by the State Agent. The cost to a county of removing a child from one of its public institutions, where it is a constant source of expense, to a private family, where all public expense ceases, will be very small, probably not more than the cost of its support for three months. This is a work undertaken by the State for the welfare of the children

and the reduction of public expenditure. We ask the hearty co-operation of all officers in any way charged with the care of dependent children, and of the thousands of good citizens whose homes can be made happier by the receiving of young children into their families.

THE NEXT NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The next National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Toronto, beginning July 7 and continuing one week. In the last two years the number of members of the Conference has increased almost 300 per cent. It has now almost one thousand members, every State in the Union as well as the Provinces of Canada being represented.

The most prominent workers and students in benevolent, reformatory and penal matters come together at these meetings for discussion of important questions, and to report upon progress made during the preceding twelve months. No one can attend these meetings without great profit. Any person who closely follows the proceedings may be assured that he is familiar with the best and most approved ideas and methods of the entire continent in dealing with questions of child-saving, pauperism, insanity, incorrigibility, crime, lack of employment, the care of the feeble-minded, manual training, organization in charity, etc. Every American citizen who is interested, either officially or individually, in any of these subjects, or any kindred subjects, is invited to become a member of the Conference.

The full proceedings of the Conference are annually published in a handsome volume of about five hundred pages. It is not an exaggeration to say that the best literature of the day upon the subjects considered is to be found in these reports. The Conference also publishes a Quarterly Bulletin, which is sent to every member, and which contains announcements and much valuable news and information concerning the work of charities and correction throughout the country. The cost of membership in the Conference is \$2.50 per annum. This fee includes a volume of proceedings and the subscription to the Quarterly Bulletin.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted by the railroad companies for the meeting at Toronto in July, on condition that 300 certificates are presented at the Conference by those in attendance. Secure certificates from the local agent when you purchase your ticket to Toronto. This is the lowest rate ever given for the Conference. Toronto has many excellent hotels, and arrangements have been made with them for reduced rates. Indiana last year had but forty-five members of the Conference, while several other States of smaller population had a much larger number of members. With the growing interest in charitable and correctional matters in Indiana, this membership should be doubled. If it is not possible to attend the meetings, the volume of proceedings and the Bulletin are well worth the cost of membership. Any one wishing to become a member may do so by sending the required amount to Ernest Bicknell, Secretary Board of State Charities, Indianapolis. Any inquiries from persons interested addressed to him will receive prompt attention. In the office of the Board of State Charities at Indianapolis are several extra copies of the proceedings of the National Conference of 1896, and as an inducement to Indiana people to become members of the National Conference one of

these volumes, giving the proceedings of the Conference held last year, will be presented to every new member until the supply of books is exhausted.

There is a particular and unusually strong reason why Indiana should have an enlarged membership and a generous representation at the Conference this year. That reason is that an Indiana man is this year the President of the Conference. Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded at Fort Wayne, was unanimously elected President of the Conference last year. Indiana owes it to him and to itself to send a large delegation to Toronto in July.

Hotels and rates at Toronto:

Rossin House (General Headquarters).....	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Palmer House (Charity Organization Headquarters).....	1.50
Grand Union (Child-Saving Headquarters).....	1.50



The Charities Review.

ENLARGED. IMPROVED. BROADENED IN SCOPE.

Editor-in-Chief,

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**SIXTH STATE CONFERENCE,
EVANSVILLE, OCTOBER, 1897,**

President,

T. J. CHARLTON,
Plainfield.

Secretary,

MISS MARY T. WILSON,
Evansville.

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION,
TORONTO, JULY 7-14, 1897.**

Johns Hopkins University

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INDIANA BULLETIN

... OF ...

Charities and Correction.

QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1897.



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Quarter.

STATE HOUSE,
Indianapolis.

September,
1897.

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SEPTEMBER, 1897.
THIRTIETH QUARTER.

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THE SIXTH STATE CONFERENCE.

The Sixth Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Evansville Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 9, 10 and 11. Preliminary arrangements have been completed, and the work of preparing the program is actively going on. The President of the Conference is Mr. T. J. Charlton, Superintendent of the Reform School for Boys at Plainfield. The Secretary is Miss Mary T. Wilson, of Evansville. A local committee of influential Evansville citizens, who are interested in the success of the Conference, has been appointed, and promises to do all that can be done to make the meeting one of the most pleasant and profitable yet held. A convenient and central meeting place will be provided, as well as comfortable hotel accommodations at reasonable rates. While it is too early to make a definite announcement of the program for the meetings enough has been done to indicate that the various papers and discussions will be supplied by people who are well known as practicable and successful workers in their respective special lines.

Although the second city in the State in population, Evansville has no established system of co-operation and organization in its public and private charities. A strong public sentiment in favor of organization exists, and is constantly growing stronger, and it is hoped that the assistance and inspiration which this Conference will bring may lead to a vigorous and progressive organization in that city without delay. With this object in view, especial attention will be given in the Conference to the subject of the organization of charities in cities and towns. Mr. C. S. Grout, Secretary of the Organized Charities in Indianapolis, will read a practical paper, and other persons of prominence in the work will address the Conference upon different phases of the subject.

Within the last two years much public attention has been attracted to the expenditures for poor relief by Township Trustees and other public officers. There is a growing belief that the great sum of money and the large amount of time and expense annually devoted to the relief of the poor, are not expended to the best advantage. The Township Trustees themselves are in many instances interested in improving this line of work, and will gladly welcome any business-like suggestions of reform. Among the papers and addresses dealing with public poor relief will be one by Mr. Frank Fetter, Professor of Political and Social Science in the State University. Professor Fetter is giving much time to a thorough investigation of this subject, and his suggestions and observations will be worthy close consideration.

Early last spring an organization of philanthropic men and women in Evansville was formed for the purpose of assisting the unemployed in that city to support themselves by cultivating the ground. The plan adopted was that originated by Governor Pingree, of Michigan, while Mayor of the city of Detroit. Tracts

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of unimproved land in the city were donated by the owners for cultivation, and after being divided into small portions, were assigned to unemployed families, who cultivated them as gardens. The result of this effort to help the poor to help themselves will be given in a report by Mr. R. S. Hornbrook, who was prominent in putting the plan into effect.

The condition of the county jails in Indiana is one which cries aloud for remedy. None of the preceding Conferences has dealt particularly with this important subject, but it will be considered by persons who have given it careful attention, during the sessions of the Conference in Evansville. It is probable that no department of the government of the State is more seriously in need of radical reform than is the jail system. Reports will also be made showing the long strides which Indiana has taken within the last two years in prison reform. Mr. A. T. Hert, General Superintendent of the Reformatory for Men, at Jeffersonville, will take part in the program, and it is hoped also that a representative of the State Prison, at Michigan City, may be present and explain the important reforms which are now being introduced in that institution.

Several hundred thousand dollars of public funds are expended every year in the care of the poor in county poor asylums. Within a few years several counties have erected asylums which comply with the modern requirements in the matter of sanitary conveniences, the proper separation of the sexes, etc. Other counties are now preparing to take similar steps. During the Conference there will be discussion of these matters, in which representatives from counties where reforms and improvements are needed, may secure valuable information.

The Legislature in the winter of 1897 enacted a law which places the supervision of official child-saving work in the hands of the Board of State Charities. Already much of importance has been done in systematizing and organizing the work and in finding good homes in private families for destitute children who have heretofore been supported at public charge. Mr. W. B. Streeter, the State Agent of the Board of State Charities, who gives his entire attention to this department of the Board's work, will attend the Conference and give a full report of what has already been accomplished, and of the plans for the future. The child-saving work, as carried on by benevolent persons in the different cities and counties of the State, will also be presented by persons who have been long and successfully engaged in saving homeless and friendless children.

Other departments of public and private charitable and correctional work in the State will also be represented. Any one who is interested, officially or privately, in the work of charity or reform in Indiana, will find the Conference an opportunity to meet other persons similarly engaged or interested. Membership in the Conference is entirely unrestricted. Every citizen of the State who can attend is cordially invited to be present, and to participate in the discussions. Membership is free, and every one who attends has a voice and vote in the proceedings. The Conference has not before held a session in the southern part of the State. The first and second meetings were in Indianapolis, the third in Terre Haute, the fourth in Fort Wayne, and the fifth in Richmond. The purpose in going to Evansville in 1897 was to enable a large number of interested persons in the southern and southwestern part of the State to attend who have not heretofore been able to do so. The distance is so great from the northern part of the State that it will be necessary to depend chiefly for a good attendance upon the people of the southern portions.

A short time before the Conference the completed program will be published and widely distributed.

NEW ST. JOSEPH COUNTY JAIL.

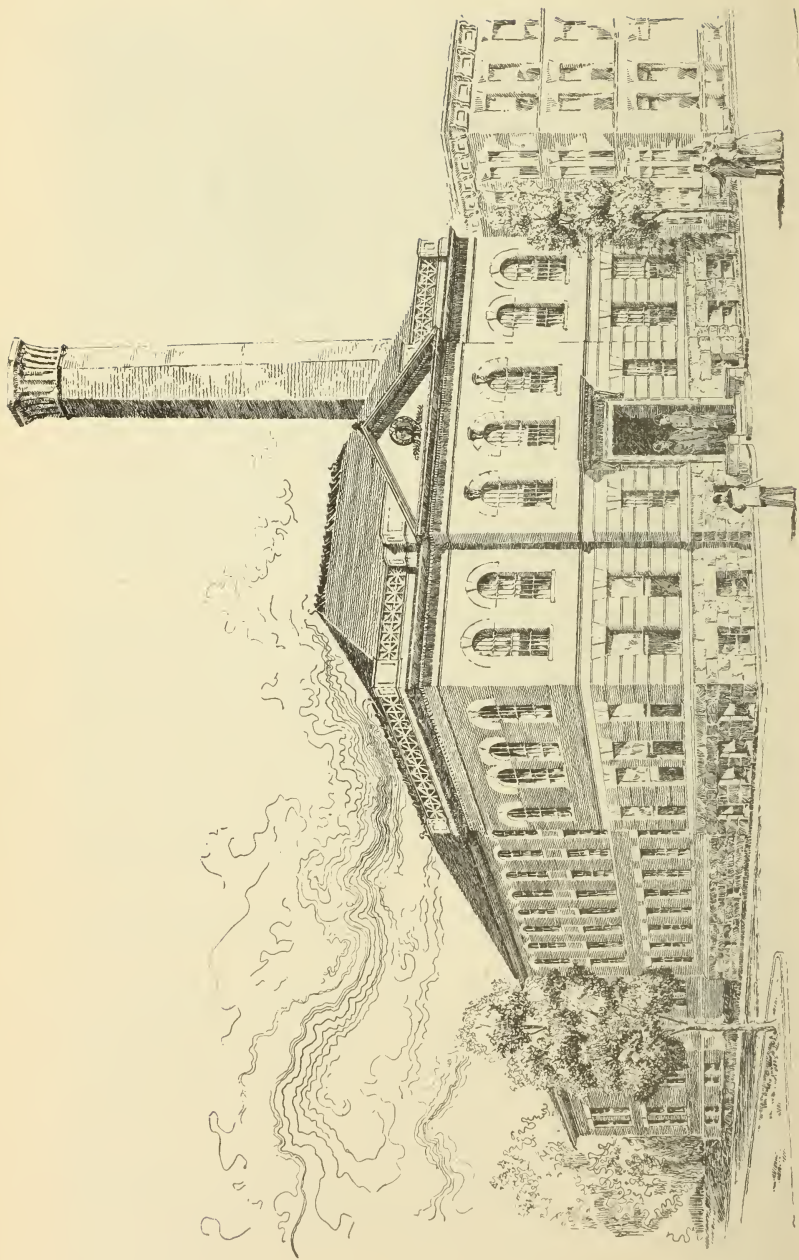
St. Joseph County has recently completed a new jail which differs in some respects from any other jail in the State. A great deal of attention was given to the arrangement of prisoners' and officers' quarters, and the materials employed were of the best. The principal features in which this jail differs from others in the State and probably in the United States are two: First, the sheriff's residence, while connected with the jail, is at the end opposite the main entrance and opposite the jail offices. The kitchen in which the food for the prisoners is prepared is in the sheriff's residence and under the direct supervision of the sheriff's household. After preparation, the food is passed through an opening in the wall which separates the jail from the residence. This is the only communication which need occur between the sheriff's home and the jail. The coming and going of prisoners and persons visiting the jail on business or through curiosity will not interfere with the quiet and home life of the sheriff, while the people who are required to enter the jail on the other hand will not be subjected to the inconvenience and embarrassment of passing through the sheriff's private quarters. The other of the two particular features in which the St. Joseph County Jail is novel is that the interior walls of the jail are of brick, which are finished with heavy coats of durable paint, laid directly upon the surface of the brick. There is no plastering to break or crumble, and the walls may be thoroughly washed and scoured from time to time without injury. Both these features are experimental, and will be observed with great care by architects and public officers interested in jail construction.

The cost of the jail complete was about \$33,000, which is seen to be inexpensive when it is known that there are over forty cells for prisoners and special accommodations for insane persons awaiting transfer to the insane hospitals. A padded room has been provided for insane persons who are violent while in confinement. Floors have been deadened, and the building throughout is fire-proof. A large, well-lighted room is provided for a hospital for sick persons. The first and second floors contain all of the cells and other apartments mentioned. The third floor has been completed, with the exception that no cells have as yet been placed upon it. This part of the jail, while it added considerable to the immediate cost, will make future enlargement, when the demand arises, a matter of comparatively small expense.

The following description of the jail is from the "South Bend Daily Tribune," to which the BULLETIN is also indebted for the excellent cut of the jail which is here shown.

"A short vestibule floored with tiling and wainscoted with marble leads to the jailer's office on the left. This room is 16x18 feet in size, is well lighted and altogether an ideal place for a jailer to transact business. At the rear of this is the turnkey's sleeping room, from which he commands a view of the first floor through a peep-hole. Both these rooms are finished in hard wood with highly polished maple floors. The walls are done in white.

"A flight of iron stairs leads from the first floor to the tunnel, a passage way to be used in conveying prisoners from the jail to the court house through the basements of both buildings. At the right of the tunnel is a small room to be placed at the disposition of the jailer. A shower bath to which prisoners carrying real estate on their persons when brought in will be treated is located in this room at the side of a small brick enclosure, called a drying room, in which wet clothes may be hung. The boilers which will furnish the heat for the jail are located in this part of the building, and the coal bins extend back under the street.



NEW ST. JOSEPH COUNTY JAIL.

CELLS ON FIRST FLOOR.

"Continuing west from the public vestibule and separated from it by heavy gratings is one of the main cell rooms. In order to enter this one must pass through three doors, two of which are iron. Sixteen cells compose this apartment. They are arranged in two rows of eight on a side. Separating them is the prisoners' corridor, a roomy enclosure 10 feet wide and twice as long. Surrounding the whole is the jailer's corridor, four feet in width. Each cell is $6\frac{1}{2}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 feet in size, and is fitted with two iron berths, a water faucet, a feed shelf and a patent airtight bucket for refuse which is placed in a sheet-iron box having an air shaft leading to the main ventilating stack. This is considered a perfect system of ventilation. In front of each cell door is an electric light so shaded that it throws rays of light into the darkest corners of the prisoners' quarters. The system of locking the cells is a good one, and is in many respects remarkable. Each row of cells is connected with a large iron box containing a lot of chain and levers. By operating these any one cell door or all of them may be opened or closed without the turnkey even stepping inside the prisoners' corridor. This is all done by iron wedges which slip in a groove in the door and lock it from top to bottom. Even if the key lock is on, it can be thrown off and the lever lock substituted. This is considered one of the strongest points of the jail.

"The boys' quarters are located on the first floor at the right of the entrance. Three cells, a shower bath, wash bowl and closet compose them, and in arrangement they are exactly like others in the jail. The detention room, a place to keep important witnesses who are liable to slip away, is 8x8 feet in size and has no water connections like the prisoners' cells. The first floor has a stone ceiling, while the other two are lined with iron.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

"Two flights of iron stairs lead from the private vestibule on the first floor to the second story, where the other cells for ordinary criminals are found. They are, in arrangement, exactly like those on the ground floor, and will accommodate the same number of prisoners, which is thirty-two. In the front part of this story are the women's, girls', insane and hospital wards. The women's ward contains three cells, well lighted and neatly arranged, with a shower bath and closet conveniently placed. Directly across the corridor from it are the girls' department and hospital, while to the left are two cells for insane prisoners. The girls' ward contains three cells, prisoners' and jailers' corridors, and bathing apparatus. The insane department is well arranged for taking care of demented prisoners. A padded room for violent inmates is a part of this ward. The floor, walls and ceiling are lined with mineral wool, covered with canvas, and should the prisoner set fire to the interior nothing but the canvas would burn, and, as there is no draft through the cell, it would only smoulder. The cell for quiet crazy people is arranged similar to those for ordinary prisoners. The room in which sick prisoners will be cared for is 12 x 18 feet in size and is lighted by four windows. A private bath-room opens into this department.

FURNISHINGS OF THE BUILDING.

"The third floor of the jail has not been finished, but will be left in such shape that at any time it becomes necessary sixteen more cells may be added to the forty-five already finished. As the jail now stands, 180 prisoners may be accommodated with lodging. Throughout the entire building asphalt floors are laid and ground glass windows furnish the light. The steel used in the construction of the cells is $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch chrome. The bars are composed of three layers of iron and one of steel, and there was not a bolt or screw used in putting the parts together. Everything is riveted. Cells No. 8 on the first and second floors are so arranged that they can be converted into a dungeon in which to confine unruly prisoners. A peep hole in the private vestibule commands a view of every cell on the first floor of the jail. There are six shower and two tub baths in the building.

"The jail is lighted by electricity and gas. There are 146 incandescent lights distributed through the building connected by a new system of wiring. The wires are strung through iron and brass pipes, making the connections absolutely fire proof and far superior to the ordinary system of wiring a building. A switch in the jailer's office controls all the lights in the jail. The sheriff's residence is connected with the jail by speaking tubes and electric bells. Two dumb waiters will be used in conveying food to the prisoners. One brings it from the sheriff's kitchen and the other elevates it to the second floor of the jail. In the walls separating the different departments are peep holes, through which the jailer may command a view of the whole interior. The building is ventilated by a series of pipes running from basement to roof, with foul air boxes placed in different cells. All these pipes lead to the main air shaft or chimney of the north side.

"To sum up the interior construction of the jail it may be said that it is little short of perfect. It has been built with an eye for permanency, and nothing has been left undone that would in any way add to the appearance or usefulness of the jail. It is a structure of which any county might feel proud, and stands with outstretched arms to welcome offenders into its realm of security."

NEW LAW ON TOWNSHIP POOR RELIEF.

For the assistance and information of Township Trustees, County Commissioners and others officially interested, the Board of State Charities recently asked the Attorney-General of Indiana to put the proper interpretation upon the new law regulating township poor relief. The questions asked of the Attorney-General, together with his answers, are self-explanatory and are as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 25, 1897.

Ernest Bicknell, Secretary Board of State Charities:

DEAR SIR—Answering the inquiry in your favor of this morning, to wit:

First.—Will Township Trustees be required in September, 1897, to levy a tax reimbursing the respective counties for poor relief and medical attendance supplied during the twelve months preceding the September meeting of the Boards of County Commissioners, or shall the reimbursement include only the relief given since the laws were declared by the Governor to be in effect?

Second.—Have Township Trustees the authority to levy a tax as provided in this law, upon city or town corporations in their respective townships?

I beg to say that in my opinion,

First.—The requirement is that the Auditor shall annually on the first day of the regular September term, report the amount allowed during the preceding year.

There is no provision for piece-meal report and piece-meal allowance. The manner of providing for the poor and of the reimbursement to the county was within the legislative discretion, and the act was entirely within the province of the Legislature to pass limiting it to future expenditures for this year, but there being no limitation I think it must be held to provide for the reimbursement of the expenditures during the entire year that will close at that time. There is no authority in the act to make provision for anything less than the entire year.

Second. The latter question is not without serious difficulty. Ordinarily the property in a city or incorporated town is, by the act of incorporation, withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the township trustees. It constitutes thenceforth a government itself, and the powers of the township trustees are limited to only those portions of the township that are beyond the limits of the city or incorporated town. It would perhaps have been clearer if the act had prescribed that the amount expended for the poor in the city should be reimbursed by the city authorities. It is undoubtedly true that in all townships in which there is a large city the great bulk of the taxable property, and of the expenditure on account of the poor, is within the city limits and not in the township outside of the city limits, and unless the act is construed as authorizing the township trustee to levy the tax on city property as well as the other, we will have the extraordinary situation that the township outside of the city was compellable to bear the extraordinary expenses of the poor, not only within its borders, but also within the limits of the city, and in a great many townships in this State that might amount almost to confiscation.

I conclude, therefor, but with some hesitation, that the act contains an authority to the Board of Commissioners to require the Township Trustee to levy the tax upon all the property within the township, including that which is within the corporate limits of the city, and that the trustees, therefore, should make the reimbursement levy, taking into consideration all the property within the township. I have the honor to be yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. KETCHAM,
Attorney-General.

IMPROVING THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Year by year the work of enlarging and improving the great State charitable and correctional institutions goes on. Every succeeding Legislature appropriates money by which these improvements are made possible. By such a gradual system of enlargement our institutions grow without the cost in any one year being especially burdensome upon the taxpayers. It is doubtful whether the general public fully comprehends the growth which is taking place in the State's institutions. The total amount of money appropriated by the Legislature last winter for the enlargement and improvement of buildings and furnishings in the various charitable and correctional institutions was \$214,700. This money was distributed among ten institutions, ranging from \$1,500, appropriated for improvements at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, to \$63,000, appropriated for improving the State Prison at Michigan City. An unusual fact to be noted in connection with these appropriations is that, with the exception of two institutions, they are not intended to increase the number of inmates which can be cared for. At the Southern Hospital for the Insane a new building, with a capacity for about 125 patients, was built by means of an appropriation made in 1895. The entire amount of the appropriation was expended before any furniture had been purchased. The Legislature of 1897 appropriated money for the furnishing of this

building, thus making it ready for occupancy and increasing the capacity of the hospital by about 125 patients. Of the appropriation of \$42,400 to the Soldiers' Home, \$15,000 was intended for a building for old men and \$10,000 for an extension of the general dining-room, which is to contain rooms for soldiers' widows on the second floor. It is probably safe to estimate that about half the appropriation to the Soldiers' Home will go to increase the capacity of the Home. The appropriations for the other institutions are for the purpose of better equipping them for the care of inmates they already have.

A short resume of the work which is intended to be accomplished by the appropriations made by the last Legislature may be of interest:

Central Hospital for Insane. Appropriation for painting and plumbing, \$10,000; for new kitchen in women's department and restoration of rooms destroyed by fire several years ago, \$6,000; for equipping the new kitchen, \$1,200; for furniture, \$500; for green-house, \$3,500. The preliminary preparations for these improvements have been completed, but as yet the actual labor of construction is not far advanced.

Northern Hospital for Insane. Appropriation for new cold storage room, \$1,000; for cement walks, \$1,500. Work has not yet begun on the walks, but the new cold storage building will soon be completed.

Southern Hospital for Insane. Appropriation for furniture for new completed building, \$4,000. This building has been completed since June, 1896, but has stood vacant since that time awaiting an appropriation necessary to purchase furnishings. In the meantime a great many insane persons are lying in the county jails in the Southern Insane Hospital district, awaiting the day when they may be transferred to the hospital for proper treatment. It is hoped that this opportunity may be offered them within a few weeks at farthest. Appropriation for a new sewerage system, \$18,000. The problem of proper drainage for the Southern Hospital for the Insane has been a troublesome one ever since the institution was completed. The appropriation of \$18,000 here mentioned was made primarily for the purpose of building a sewer to connect the hospital with the sewer system of the city of Evansville. The city, however, refused the hospital permission to make such connection. The Board of Trustees of the hospital has been giving careful study to the different systems of disposing of sewerage upon the hospital farm, and has now almost completed a system which it is hoped may be satisfactory. The sewage from the hospital is conducted to a point several hundred yards from the main building, where it flows into a series of pools, through which it passes so slowly that a large proportion of the solids held in solution is precipitated and sinks to the bottom. The sewage at this point is also treated with a preparation of lime, which is intended to hasten the process of purification. After passing through the series of precipitation pools, four in number, the sewage enters a filter composed of sand and gravel. From the filter it issues quite transparent and almost free from offensive qualities, and is carried away in an open ditch. If this system is successful in operation, it will be better than a sewer connecting with the city sewer system, since it will retain upon the farm a large amount of rich fertilizing material. It will also avoid the criticism and friction which are almost certain to arise if the sewage must be taken away from the institution for disposal. The system which has been constructed is less expensive than the proposed sewer to the city, and it is probable that a portion of the appropriation of \$18,000 may be returned to the State Treasury.

School for the Deaf. Appropriation for the new boiler and boiler house, \$1,600. This money is being expended in adding one large boiler to the battery of boilers

already in use. Appropriation for laundry, \$3,000. This money is being expended upon an ironing room and machinery to properly equip it. Heretofore the ironing in the laundry has been done by hand, the pupils of the School doing the work. This plan has been found unsatisfactory in many ways, and it is thought that the new building with modern machinery will be a substantial improvement. Appropriation for gymnasium, \$1,500. In inclement weather the boys of the school have had no place to play except in the school rooms, where the presence of the school desks interfered seriously with the sports, and at the same time the sports injured the desks and other school room furniture. This appropriation is being expended in erecting a large wooden building in the grounds, which will be used for a play ground and for systematic physical training for the boys.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Appropriation for new dining hall in the electric lighting department, \$1,500.

School for Feeble-Minded Youth. Appropriation, \$2,500, for various miscellaneous improvements, chief of which are several tunnels which are to connect the different buildings and are to be used in carrying steam pipes, water pipes, electric wires, etc. The brick used in the construction of these tunnels are manufactured on the farm of the institution, the work being entirely done by inmates under the supervision of one paid employe. This is probably the first instance on record where the work of feeble-minded boys has been utilized in the manufacture of brick, but the character of the brick produced in the first experimental kiln at the Indiana institution promises excellent results in the future. There seems no reason why brick for the construction of additional buildings which will be necessary from time to time may not be manufactured on the farm by the boys themselves.

State Soldiers' Home. Appropriation for a building for old men, \$15,000; for extension of dining room and building for women, \$10,000; for amusement and assembly hall, \$8,000; for construction of sewer, \$4,000; for pumps and dynamo, \$2,400; for fire protection, \$1,000; for walks and roads, \$2,000. As soon as these appropriations became available, early in the spring, active work began upon the improvements contemplated. The result will be that in a short time the capacity of the Home will be largely increased, and its facilities for making the veterans, their wives and widows comfortable and contented will be greatly improved. In addition to the improvements provided for by these appropriations, several new cottages have been built this summer by different counties of the State.

Reform School for Boys. Appropriation for a schoolhouse and library, \$4,000. This building will soon be completed. Besides providing increased school facilities, it will give the institution what it has long needed, namely, a large room for a library and a reading room for the inmates.

Indiana Reformatory. (Formerly State Prison South.) Appropriation for hospital, \$12,000; for chapel and schoolrooms, \$11,000; for electric light plant, \$15,000; for power and dry house, \$5,000; for bath house, \$1,500; for lease of farm and equipment necessary to cultivate the same, \$5,000. At this writing the new hospital is in process of erection, and the electric lighting plant and power house are almost completed. The other improvements provided for will be made as rapidly as possible. Important repairs have been made which add much to the healthfulness and convenience of the institution. In equipping the new bath house the old and unsatisfactory tubs will be removed and shower baths installed. Experience has long ago demonstrated that shower baths are much superior to

tubs for use in public institutions. As yet no definite steps have been taken to lease a farm, but it is intended, as soon as possible, to secure the use of a large tract of land near the institution. This will be cultivated on an extensive scale by the inmates of the Reformatory. Nearly all the inmates are employed in the Reformatory shops under contract at this time. This reduces the number available for work upon the improvements which the State is making, and necessarily delays progress.

State Prison. (Formerly State Prison North.) Appropriation for new hospital, \$11,500; for chapel, \$7,000; for general repairs, \$20,000; for water works, \$15,000; for plumbing and heating, \$6,000; for miscellaneous improvements, \$1,500; for architect and superintendent of construction, \$2,000. The large number of prisoners in this institution whose labor is not contracted for has enabled the prison authorities to make rapid and satisfactory progress with the improvements contemplated. The new chapel is completed, with the exception of seating and inside finishing. Work is being actively carried on upon the new hospital. A new building, which is to contain a large school room, a reception room in which friends will visit prisoners, a sitting room for officers and a deputy warden's office, is far on the way toward completion. A second story is being added to the prison offices, which will provide better official quarters for the warden, and some necessary rooms and offices for the Board of Directors. A new barn has been built. A great amount of painting has been done, and more will be done. Three hundred and sixty cells have had their walls thoroughly scraped and cleansed, and have received coats of fresh paint, and the remaining cells, 360 in number, will be improved in the same manner. The old tubs have been removed from the bath houses, and shower baths have been put in. Fifty-three small stalls or closets have been erected, and that number of prisoners can now bathe at the same time. The stalls assure a certain amount of privacy, which was impossible under the old arrangement. The improvement in cleanliness, speed and decency is so great that the prison officials are wondering how they managed to get along so many years with the tubs. Plumbing and important sanitary conveniences will be introduced in as many of the cells as the money appropriated will pay for. A large part of the work necessary in the equipment of the new water works system, which it is hoped will draw an unlimited supply of pure water from Lake Michigan, has already been done, and this important improvement will be ready for use before winter.

When the money appropriated by the Legislature of 1897 has been expended as outlined above, Indiana will be in a position to care more humanely and satisfactorily for her dependent and delinquent citizens than ever before.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Toronto, Can., July 7 to 14, was well attended by Indiana people. Among the delegates at the meeting were about thirty from this State. It is gratifying to know that among students of advanced work in charities and correction throughout the country, Indiana is regarded as a progressive commonwealth. This opinion is becoming more and more marked as it is understood that our public institutions are gradually being removed from the control of politics. The next meeting of the Conference will be held in New York City in the latter part of May, or early in June, 1898.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION AT SOUTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Under the operation of a law passed by the Legislature of 1897, for the government of the benevolent institutions of the State, Governor Mount appointed a Board of Trustees for the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Evansville, composed of Mr. W. R. Gardiner, of Washington; Dr. Wm. R. McMahon, of Huntingburg, and Mr. W. L. Swormstedt, of Evansville. Mr. Swormstedt had already been a member of the Board of Trustees for several years. The other gentlemen were appointed for the first time. Immediately following the organization of the new Board of Trustees, Dr. A. J. Thomas, who had been Medical Superintendent of the hospital since its opening, resigned, and Dr. George C. Mason, of Oakland City, Gibson County, was appointed his successor. Other changes in the official force of the hospital following the appointment of Dr. Mason were the removal of Dr. J. H. Clark and Dr. Harriet E. Turner, the assistant physicians, and the appointment of Dr. L. S. Trusler, of Oakland City, and Dr. S. Kenosha Sessions, of Evansville, to the positions left vacant by the removals. The steward, Mr. P. B. Triplett, was also removed and Mr. Charles Sefrit, of Washington, was appointed to the position. A few other changes in the minor positions have also been made since the accession of the new administration.

MARION COUNTY JAIL MATRON.

All the women prisoners in the Marion County jail at Indianapolis are now exclusively under the control of a matron. A strict rule forbids any man, even though he be an official of the jail, from entering the women's department unless accompanied by the matron. The sheriff, Mr. Shufleton, is entitled to much credit for having reestablished this excellent system of supervision of the women's department. A preceding sheriff appointed a matron who had duties similar to those of the present officer, but his commendable precedent has not been followed. It is common sense and common decency that women prisoners should be under the care of an officer of their own sex. It seems strange that it should have become necessary to argue and plead with law-makers and public officers in order to convince them of this simple fact. It is, however, true that Mr. Shufleton's action is so rare as to make it notable and worthy of especial commendation.

CONDENSED REPORT OF FIVE MONTHS' WORK—Continued.

COUNTIES.	APPLICATIONS.				CHILDREN PLACED.		NO. VISITS TO				Children Rec'd by Agent from—	Expense to Counties.	Expense to State.
	Received.	Investigated.	Approved.	Rejected.			Orphans' Homes.	Poor Asylums.	County Com- missioners.	Children.			
Perry.....	3												
Pike.....							2		1		2	\$26 30	\$13 02
Porter.....	1	1	1										2 72
Posey.....	1	1						1					5 89
Pulaski.....	1												
Putnam.....	1	1	1		1			1	1				8 26
Randolph.....									1		1	9 75	2 44
Ripley.....	1							1			1	22 00	14 07
Scott.....								1	1				2 57
Shelby.....							1		1				3 02
St. Joseph.....							2						6 59
Sullivan.....	2	1	1		1						1		6 98
Tiptecanoe.....	3	3	3		1	2	3				1	3 00	24 29
Union.....								1	1		1	9 75	5 04
Vanderburgh.....							1						2 87
Vigo.....							5				6	37 65	10 46
Wabash.....							2		1		1	7 35	8 21
Warren.....	2	1	1		1		1		1				3 61
Washington.....	1												
Wayne.....	3	2	1	1		1	1						14 26
Wells.....	1	1	1			1							4 93
White.....	4	4	3	1		3	2		1				25 49

DUTIES AND POWERS OF ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATIONS.

The new law for the care of dependent children places certain new duties and new powers in the hands of orphans' home associations. The new duties are described in Sections 3 and 6 of the law, which are as follows:

"SEC. 3. Before receiving any compensation for the care of such children, it shall be obligatory upon such association to file with the Board of Commissioners of the county where such child is a resident, an itemized bill, or statement, sworn to by one of the general officers or the Matron of such association, showing the name and age of each child for whose care compensation is required, the number of days of care it has received during the period included in the bill, and whether it has been committed to the association by the Township Trustee or the Board of Commissioners as a pauper. If such child has not been so committed, said sworn statement must show that it has no means which can be applied to its support or any friends or kindred who are able and can be compelled to pay for its care and that it has been absolutely released to said association or that proceedings are pending to secure such release. Said sworn statement shall also show that no child in the care of said association is retained under any terms or system of management which will operate to the financial profit of any person or of the association or under the operation of which any officer or employe of such association might profit by reducing the quantity or quality of the food, care or clothing supplied to such child. After such bill or statement is filed, the Board of Commissioners shall allow and pay to said association, twenty-five (25) cents for each day said association has had the custody of such child and for which it has not already been paid, and it shall be unlawful for such Board to allow or pay any sum to any association as compensation for taking, keeping or caring for

or securing homes for any such children other than as in this section provided. Nothing in this section, however, shall be so construed as to conflict with section 9 of this act.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of such association to secure permanent homes for the children in its charge with proper persons, and to ascertain by visits and reports that they are properly cared for and educated until they arrive at the age of eighteen (18) years. It shall be the duty of such association, by its officers or agents, to visit each child placed in a home in the manner described above at least once each year, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child may make necessary, until such time as it is evident that such child is permanently and happily established in such home, and thereafter such visits may be discontinued, and if any association fail so to do and fail in their report to the Board of Commissioners that they have so done, or give some good reason why the same is impossible, no allowance shall be made to them for the support of the children then under their care: *Provided*, That the officers or agents of such association shall not be required to visit such children as are taken from the charge of the association and placed in family homes in other counties by State agents as hereinafter provided."

The purpose of section 3 is to compel parents or relatives of children to support them if they are able to do so, and to prevent parents and others in charge of children from attempting to compel the public to support them. In some instances associations have not exercised sufficient strictness in rejecting the applications for admission of children whose parents are able to support them. In other cases parents have paid for the support of their children in orphan asylums wholly or in part, and associations have at the same time drawn the regular daily allowance for the support of the children from the county treasury. These practices have, happily, been rare, and of course can not be defended. The public is entitled to protection from every species of imposition. This section of the law is also designed to comply with the general public sentiment that the care of dependent children must be so guarded as to make it impossible for people in charge of them to secure personal profit by reducing the quality and quantity of food and clothing supplied. In section 6 the duty of associations to secure family homes for children, and to carefully supervise such children after being placed in homes is more clearly defined than in any preceding statute. All persons who have interested themselves in the placing of children in private homes appreciate the importance of supervising such homes until children have become permanently and happily established in them.

The new powers which are given to the orphans' home associations are described in section 5 of the law. This section is as follows:

SEC. 5. That such association shall have the power and the right to require of the parents or guardians of every child committed to its care, a release of all rights they or either of them may have in or to such child; and if such parent or guardian refuse to agree to such release, or if, because of abandonment, no such parent or guardian can be found, such association may file a petition in the Circuit Court, showing the facts and reasons why the care, custody and control of such child should be committed to it. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall direct notice of such filing of said petition given to such parent or guardian or both, by personal service, if the whereabouts of such parent or guardian is known and within the State. In case the whereabouts of the parent or guardian can not be ascertained, such notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, the same to be in the manner and form thought right and proper by such court. After such notice shall have been given as ordered,

the court shall hear said matter and make such order as the best interests of the child demand. The order of any such court, committing a child to such an association, or the release of a child by its guardian, parents, or surviving parent, to such association, shall make such association the legal guardian of such child, with all the rights and powers vested in parents. Such association may indenture such child to any proper person until it has reached the age of eighteen (18) years, and may consent to the adoption of such child by any suitable and proper person which any court having jurisdiction in such matters shall approve. Such association shall also have the power to cancel articles of indenture whenever in its opinion an indentured child is abused or is not receiving proper care and treatment, and may again take possession of such child.

Every person who has been engaged in child-sewing work knows of instances in which parents are entirely willing and anxious to have the public support their children, but are not willing to surrender their parental rights. Thus they make it impossible for the associations to place these hapless children in good permanent homes where they will be properly trained. It is often the case that the welfare of the children demands that they shall be separated from their parents, and heretofore it has been a difficult matter to compel parents to make a legal surrender of the children in such cases. The result has been that hundreds of little children in Indiana have been handicapped through all their lives because of the selfishness or cupidity of parents. Under section 5 of the new law quoted above, associations may petition the courts of the State to give them legal possession of children who are admitted to the orphan asylum. There is nothing to prevent the associations from restoring the children to their parents afterward if it seems wise and desirable to do so, but in case the children's best interests demand that they shall be entirely separated from the surroundings in which they have lived, parental opposition need not be allowed to stand in the way. The interests of all persons concerned are protected by the requirement that the case shall be carefully heard in court.

Special attention is called to the three sections of the new law above quoted for the reason that in these sections the principal differences of the new law from the old are to be found.

ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATIONS.

With few exceptions, the Orphans' Home Associations of the State have entered into cordial co-operation with the Board of State Charities under the operation of the new law for the care of orphan, dependent, neglected and abandoned children. Lack of a clear understanding of the law led a few associations to withhold for a time any hearty response to the propositions of the Board to assist them in their work. When it was explained to them, however, that the object and duty of the Board are simply to be of every possible assistance to the local associations, and not in any way to break down their work, or to interfere seriously with their plans, they quite generally accepted the Board's offers with expressions of satisfaction. It is now probably well understood by all who are actively connected with the Orphans' Home Associations of the State, that the Board of State Charities desires to bring strength to them in the form of moral and legal support, recognizing with them that the ultimate object to be obtained in the care of dependent children is to give the children proper mental and physical training and to relieve the public of the expense of their support. The Board, through its State agent, desires to lend a helping hand wherever possible in finding comfortable, honest family homes in which such children can be placed, to remain until grown. The Orphans' Home Associations are handicapped in

this important particular of their work in many ways. They have the means of gathering up destitute and friendless children from their respective communities and caring for them temporarily in the Orphans' Homes under their control. It is in the next and equally important step of transferring the children from these temporary asylums into permanent family homes that the assistance of the Board of State Charities is destined to be of especial value. The associations will find the Board to be in hearty accord with every wise and humane effort which they make to relieve distress among the children about them. Through the mutual and hearty efforts of the local associations and the Board of State Charities, under the law now in force, there is every reason to believe that the amount of destitution and dependency among children in the State may be greatly reduced.

The State agent has not yet had opportunity of visiting all the County Orphan Asylums of the State, nor of calling upon the officers of all the associations, but as rapidly as practicable he will acquaint himself, by personal visits, with the wishes and plans of those in charge of the work among dependent children in all the counties where such work is carried on.

HOMELESS CHILDREN AND THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

By reason of his official position the Township Trustee may be especially helpful to the Board of State Charities in finding good family homes for homeless children. If the Board could have the active assistance of each of the 1,016 Township Trustees in Indiana in its work of child saving, the number of children now supported at public expense would be reduced with amazing rapidity. The Trustee has a more or less intimate acquaintance with all the families in his township, and has the best of facilities for learning all that is necessary to be known of their standing in the community. When the Legislature gave to the Board of State Charities the additional duty of finding homes for dependent children, our first impulse was to turn to the Township Trustees for assistance. Accordingly, a short letter was mailed to every Trustee in the State, asking him to suggest the names of persons of his acquaintance who, in his opinion, might be willing to take children into their homes. The response from the Trustees was sufficient to indicate how great a help they might be. A large number of names was received, with the direct result that probably twenty unfortunate little children have now found good homes. We shall hope that Trustees will not forget the good they may do in this matter, and that they will, from time to time, send us the names and addresses of persons who they have reason to believe will be willing to receive such children into their families.

GOOD HELP FROM NEWSPAPERS.

Early in August a letter was addressed to a large number of weekly newspapers of the State, asking their aid in finding homes for friendless children, to the extent of inserting in their local columns each week some such notice as the following:

"Any person desiring to adopt a homeless child or to receive into his family such a child, to be kept and cared for, is requested to write to the Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, Indiana."

Many, if not all, of the newspapers thus addressed complied with the request, with the result that a large number of letters has since been received from persons who desire to take children into their homes. There is no question but that the work of finding good homes for destitute children can be immensely aided by the press of the State. Already quite a number of children have been placed in excellent new homes as a direct result of the publication of this small paragraph in the weekly papers. We shall be gratified if the publishers "weary not in well

doing," but kindly continue to insert the paragraph, in order that the good work may be kept constantly before the public. We wish the fact to be made prominent that this work is undertaken by the State and is not conducted for the private benefit or profit of any person or association.

CHILDREN IN POOR ASYLUMS.

The attention of Boards of County Commissioners is called to Section 7 of the new law for the better care and control of orphan, dependent, neglected and abandoned children. This section is as follows:

SEC. 7. That from and after the first day of January, 1898, it shall be unlawful for any child between the ages of three (3) and seventeen (17) years to be retained as an inmate of any county poor asylum for a longer period than ten (10) days, and it shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of every county in the State of Indiana to make such lawful provision for such children as will allow full compliance with the provisions of this section.

There are two ways in which this requirement of the law may be complied with. *First:* The commissioners may make a contract with an association or matron for the care of children between the ages of three and seventeen years, which have heretofore been maintained in the county poor asylum. The law, of which Section 7 is here quoted, gives the commissioners the authority to establish and maintain asylums for the care of such children. *Second:* Commissioners of any county may make a contract for the care of its dependent children between three and seventeen years of age with some other county which is already provided with an orphan asylum. The last sentence of Section 1 of the law from which the above quotation is made is as follows: "*Provided, That the several Boards of County Commissioners of contiguous counties may, by mutual agreement, unite in the establishment and maintenance of such an asylum, or in the maintenance of such an association as is herein contemplated, each county bearing its proportionate share of expense.*"

The keeping of young children in poor asylums, where they associate with paupers of all ages and degrees, has long been recognized as one of the crying evils of our form of county government. It is well known that children who have spent much time in poor houses are very likely to be permanently pauperized. Compliance with the law in this particular will very slightly increase the cost of caring for dependent children above what the cost would be were they to remain in the poor asylums. This increased cost may actually be converted into a substantial saving because of the greater ease with which children may be placed out in private homes from orphan asylums. Most persons who desire to take children into their homes go to orphan asylums for them. In fact, it may almost be asserted that no one who wishes to take a child goes by preference to a poor asylum for it. Children who can be taken out of poor asylums and placed in well managed orphan asylums for a short time are so greatly improved in appearance and conduct as to make them more attractive, and more easily placed in families, where they are no longer public charges. In this connection it may be stated that the Board of State Charities is now prepared to give counties practical assistance in finding good homes for dependent children. When it is so desired by the county authorities, the State Agent of the Board of State Charities will, as far as possible, assist in placing dependent children in good family homes. The expense to the county of this assistance is the actual cost of transferring a child to the new home found for it. The work which the State Agent has accomplished in the five months which have elapsed since the State agency was established is shown on another page of this Bulletin.

THIRTIETH QUARTERLY COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE

For the Quarter

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION. EXPENDITURES. STATISTICS OF

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION. STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYES, ETC.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
INMATES.					
Enrolled November 1, 1896.	1,586	618	519	435	3,158
Temporarily absent November 1, 1896.	112	47	13	30	202
Received during nine months ending July 31, 1897	396	150	84	31	661
Discharged, died or withdrawn during same period	382	119	58	34	593
Total enrolled July 31, 1897	1,600	649	545	432	3,226
Temporarily absent July 31, 1897	86	54	34	25	199
Daily average actually present during nine months ending July 31, 1897	1,503.7	579.93	510	404	2,997.63
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1896	1,498.1	545.37	454.4	399	2,896.87
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1895	1,445.4	496.21	436.5	400	2,778.11
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1894	1,445.5	435	431.16	384.43	2,696.09
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1893	1,425.6	412.5	420.9	381.33	2,640.33
Increase of daily average for past nine months over corresponding period of preceding year	5.6	34.56	55.6	5	100.76
Decrease of daily average as above					
ADMINISTRATION.					
Average number during nine months of—					
Officers	15.7	7	7	6	35.7
Teachers, literary, etc.					
Teachers, industrial					
Attendants	149.14	56	56	40	301.14
Domestics, laborers and other employes	136.18	72	54	42	304.18
Guards					
Total	301.02	135	117	88	641.02
Number of above boarded by the institution	294.15	134	113	88	629.15
Average of administration (i.e. number of inmates to each person on salary).	4.9	4.29	4.35	4.59	4.7
Average of patients to each attendant in Hospitals for the Insane.	10.8	10.35	9.10	10.1	9.95
Total number of days' board furnished (inmates and administration).	490,813	194,902	170,079	134,316	990,110
EXPENDITURES.					
MAINTENANCE.					
Administration (salaries and wages)	\$64,784 65	\$29,139 05	\$25,534 15	\$22,313 11	\$141,770 96
Subsistence.	64,729 90	18,637 52	16,194 68	17,540 18	117,102 28
Clothing.	5,403 84	1,527 35	1,302 31	1,263 52	9,497 02
Office, domestic and out-door departments	38,910 69	12,834 26	14,374 85	8,594 60	74,714 40
Ordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from regular appropriation)	8,186 30	4,801 70	6,711 92	2,355 83	22,055 75
Total maintenance.	\$182,015 38	\$66,939 88	\$64,117 91	\$52,067 24	\$365,140 41
CONSTRUCTION.					
New buildings and furnishing of same.					
Extraordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from special appropriation)				\$3,004 48	\$3,004 48
Total construction.				\$3,004 48	\$3,004 48
Grand total expenditure for maintenance and construction	\$182,015 38	\$66,939 88	\$64,117 91	\$55,071 72	\$368,144 89
Receipts and earnings.	1,080 67	150 09	42 74		1,273 50
Net total expenditures	\$180,934 71	\$66,789 79	\$64,075 17	\$55,071 72	\$366,871 39

Grand net total expenditures for Maintenance and Construction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions for
 Grand net total expenditures for Maintenance and Construction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions for

All statistics referring to the Soldiers' Home in this Bulletin cover a period of but three months.

STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ending July 31, 1897.

OFFICERS, EMPLOYES, ETC. AVERAGES. PER CAPITAS, ETC.

INSTITUTIONS.						CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.						
Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.*	State Prison.	Reformatory for Men.	Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison.			Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
								W.	G.	Tot.		
...	623	312	125	552	4,770	842	817	46	286	332	557	2,548
96	80		2	14	218				81	84	44	128
50	94		11	23	775	710	695	20	33	53	203	1,661
392			14	20	721	639	716	20	57	77	162	1,594
47	609	312	122	555	4,824	913	796	46	262	308	598	2,615
		42		35	276				53	53	46	90
345	544.33	301.8	121.4	541.3	4,506.46	899.7	826.27	46	265.3	251.3	538.12	2,515.30
...	565.33	296.7	125.9	499.4	4,384.20	857.2	836	39.33	186.33	225.66	506	2,424.86
...	580	283	114.16	479.9	4,240.84	900.76	810	38	165	203	564	2,477.76
...	564	262.33	142	459.73	4,135.95	934.93	697	51	153	204	508	2,343.93
...	593.63	260.66	121	420.8	4,036.58	778.33	641.66	46	144	190	487.33	2,097.32
...		5.1		41.9	122.26	42.5		6.67	18.97	25.64	32.12	90.59
...	21		4.5		...		9.73					...
10	4	7	4	6	56.7	8.66	10		7		9	34.66
...	15	27	10	7.8	59.8				3		3.38	6.38
...	11	3.66	3	8.1	25.77				9		16.44	25.44
...	19	6	2	33.1	361.24							
43	40	30.33	21	33.4	428.91	2.33			4		18.11	21.44
...						39.33	37.66					76.99
53	89	74	40	88.4	932.42	50.33	47.66		23		46.93	167.92
53	89	42	35	87.4	882.55	13.3	20.33		18		42.61	94.24
6.5	6.11	4.08	3.47	6.19	4.83	17.88	17.34		10.9		11.2	14.97
...												
08,654	172,899	93,857	42,697	171,635	1,471,199	249,249	231,121		73,518		159,539	712,428
2,987 01	\$20,642 96	\$26,723 14	\$11,488 09	\$27,827 71	\$228,452 26	\$28,143 52	\$23,556 90		\$10,002 44		\$15,864 89	\$77,567 75
4,139 67	21,908 29	9,151 12	4,293 91	14,265 42	166,721 02	20,167 43	23,840 93		6,722 24		9,944 74	60,675 34
325 95	8,266 31	1,493 35	28 05	3,240 26	22,524 99	4,426 40	6,916 06		3,785 01		4,615 14	19,742 61
2,384 29	14,913 33	8,429 02	4,805 75	18,572 95	121,435 45	21,860 72	15,081 67		7,692 98		12,775 71	57,411 08
2,537 73	2,421 93	1,766 62	2,473 21	7,942 64	36,660 15	2,904 33	2,233 53		4,232 05		2,773 26	12,143 17
12,394 65	\$68,152 22	\$47,563 25	\$23,089 01	\$71,848 98	\$575,793 87	\$77,502 40	\$71,629 09		\$32,434 72		\$45,973 74	\$227,539 95
...		\$2,843 49			\$2,843 49	\$7,693 53	\$2,129 72					\$9,823 25
	\$17 50				\$3,021 98	\$10,330 51	423 19					10,758 70
	\$17 50	\$2,843 49			\$5,865 47	\$18,024 04	2,557 91					\$20,581 95
12,394 65	\$68,169 72	\$50,406 74	\$23,089 01	\$71,848 98	\$581,659 34	\$95,526 44	\$74,187 00		\$32,424 72		\$45,973 74	\$248,121 90
	969 56	969 56	637 51	2,876 61	3,748 18	59,504 72	39,456 58		1,513 21			100,474 51
12,94 65	\$68,169 72	\$49,446 18	\$22,451 50	\$68,972 37	\$575,911 16	\$36,021 72	\$34,730 42		\$30,921 51		\$45,973 74	\$147,647 39

ine months ending July 31, 1897

\$723,558 55

ine months ending July 31, 1896

751,797 71

** The totals under this head do not include statistics of the Soldiers' Home.

CLASSIFICATION OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
ADMINISTRATION.					
Trustees or Directors					
Officers	\$11,340 70	\$5,730 00	\$5,220 94	\$5,397 16	
Teachers—literary, etc.					
Teachers—industrial.					
Attendants.	28,809 30	11,854 51	11,337 08	7,483 03	
Domestics, laborers and other employes	24,634 65	11,554 54	8,976 13	9,432 92	
Guards					
Total	\$64,784 65	\$29,139 05	\$25,534 15	\$22,313 11	\$141,770 91
SUBSISTENCE.					
Fresh meats	\$17,802 84	\$6,440 99	\$5,151 68	\$7,214 18	
Salted meats and lard	4,666 06	1,773 64	770 83	723 38	
Fish (fresh and cured), oysters, etc	1,645 60	47 53	108 43	198 64	
Butter, eggs, and poultry	7,793 66	3,897 33	3,207 44	2,131 69	
Vegetables	1,960 29	257 62	668 36	543 35	
Fresh fruits	2,408 46	116 32	258 00	206 31	
Dried fruits	648 20	82 14	165 03	62 59	
Canned goods	1,593 25	355 93	328 32	57 60	
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.	8,452 92	3,428 31	3,051 05	2,666 60	
Vinegar and syrup	279 93	290 08	242 57	249 95	
Tea, coffee and sugar	11,359 62	2,194 20	1,860 54	1,856 13	
Milk	4,913 04	*	60 00	1,422 86	
All other food supplies	1,206 03	153 43	322 43	196 90	
Total	\$64,729 90	\$18,637 52	\$16,194 68	\$17,540 18	\$117,102 28
CLOTHING, ETC.					
Clothing	\$1,238 25	\$1,034 34	\$633 74	\$992 11	
Shoes	965 10	388 65	286 17	163 05	
Tailor and sewing room supplies	3,075 54	104 36	382 40	103 36	
Miscellaneous	124 95				
Total	\$5,403 84	\$1,527 35	\$1,302 31	\$1,263 52	\$9,497 02
OFFICE, DOMESTIC AND OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENTS.					
School supplies					
Library, newspapers and periodicals	\$362 59	\$272 90	\$208 54	\$15 90	
Stationery and printing	1,025 74	437 58	546 92	198 46	
Industrial department					
Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other household equipm't.	6,596 40	2,449 59	1,983 98	793 74	
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers	3,260 26	1,517 52	692 43	1,196 56	
Medicines, instruments and other sick ward supplies	1,423 39	444 49	603 97	394 34	
Postage, telegraphing and telephoning	602 31	291 75	292 77	120 63	
Freight and transportation	6 68	342 43	343 18	370 67	
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.	967 85	1,084 38	1,228 92	804 16	
Ice	801 98	158 90	335 04	627 49	
Tobacco	656 52	410 76	337 19	290 65	
Music and amusements	571 10	117 87	216 56	316 50	
Expense of discharged inmates					
Fuel	12,513 51	3,797 20	6,729 71	2,828 79	
Light	687 90	498 37			
Engineer's supplies	1,421 01	375 76	835 64	284 04	
Other classifications	5,006 80	644 76		676 67	
Unclassified expenses	13,004 65				
Total	\$ 8,910 69	\$12,834 26	\$14,374 85	\$8,594 60	\$74,714 41
ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS. (Defrayed by regular appropriations.)					
Materials	\$2,742 30	\$4,801 70	{ \$3,583 66 3,128 26	\$1,798 33 557 50	
Labor	5,444 00				
Total	\$8,186 30	\$4,801 70	\$6,711 92	\$2,355 83	\$22,055 73

*Milk mainly produced on Institution farm.

†\$794.96 of this expended for permanent improvements.

INSTITUTIONS.						CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.				
Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison.	Reformatory for Men.	Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison.	Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
\$525 00	\$1,125 00 2,385 00 3,680 00 3,593 18 3,380 62 6,478 56	\$115 80 3,230 91 14,353 05 1,500 00 1,435 00 6,083 38	\$173 84 2,360 00 3,540 00 810 00 480 00 4,124 25	\$825 00 4,045 98 3,011 97 1,985 84 8,125 56 9,833 36	.....	\$1,124 96 5,058 27	\$710 90 5,097 86	\$1,125 00 3,479 94 810 00 2,305 50	\$1,125 06 4,128 71 989 00 6,200 33	.....
2,462 01	6,478 56	6,083 38	4,124 25	9,833 36	.....	1,215 00 20,745 29	..... 16,748 14	2,282 00	3,421 79	.....
\$2,987 01	\$20,642 36	\$26,723 14	\$11,488 09	\$27,827 71	\$228,452 26	\$28,143 52	\$23,556 90	\$10,002 44	\$15,864 89	\$77,567 75
\$500 95 592 52 66 80 574 38 512 02	\$5,350 41 1,984 24 268 50 3,727 11 351 23	\$2,460 87 780 77 123 19 1,977 80 311 88	\$1,233 52 134 73 141 74 997 18 375 17	\$3,279 84 172 26 162 19 1,851 33 694 90	.....	\$3,967 97 2,677 96 313 77 1,881 78 746 68	\$10,852 09 937 99 58 25 748 10 1,623 46	\$1,254 98 348 69 121 82 486 77 389 36	\$2,622 58 932 32 121 60 488 10 354 71	.....
127 56 83 33 127 71 473 40 22 00	1,189 02 452 37 1,404 23 3,181 30 112 06	277 58 104 41 539 51 1,327 64 56 11	218 58 38 99 63 35 129 13 39 35	770 11 343 40 196 17 3,686 67 661 28	.....	207 17 707 35 514 10 6,393 24 150 35	109 33 403 46 336 30 6,449 25 247 38	322 50 426 34 169 92 1,367 52 123 12	330 67 116 16 71 30 3,590 80 359 02	.....
633 45 295 55 150 00	2,966 30 921 52	1,043 75 147 61	\$80 92 361 35 179 90	1,872 26 575 01	.....	2,157 33 43 46 406 27	1,785 59 17 87 274 86	821 39 663 12 226 71	801 55 1 20 154 73	.....
\$4,159 67	\$21,908 29	\$9,151 12	\$1,293 91	\$14,265 42	\$166,721 02	\$20,167 43	\$23,840 93	\$6,722 24	\$9,944 74	\$60,675 34
\$215 10 105 85 5 00	\$1,578 16 1,766 77 4,343 39 577 99	\$1,026 69 321 98 144 68	\$28 05	\$944 40 1,115 20 1,140 31 40 35	.....	\$3,042 27 1,083 55 360 58	\$5,577 82 1,132 85 136 14 69 25	\$2,503 78 934 89 245 47 100 87	\$2,066 12 1,215 87 1,313 15.....	.....
\$325 95	\$8,266 31	\$1,493 35	\$28 05	\$3,240 26	\$22,524 99	\$4,426 40	\$6,916 06	\$3,785 01	\$4,615 14	\$19,742 61
..... \$294 01 237 73	\$744 54 57 62 202 68 270 98 2,004 67	\$376 30 41 08 447 18 605 82 887 85	..... \$474 63 131 67 451 12 1,042 63	\$87 96 212 64 270 95 178 33 1,828 84	.....	..... \$29 00 10 00 952 12 2,184 79	..... \$102 39 79 30 406 99 2,731 72	..... \$114 30 262 06 182 47 237 76 842 74	..... \$266 76 224 28 403 30 1,781 54 868 54	.....
119 69 212 35 61 00 73 39	732 75 531 18 525 77 596 21 1,907 01	699 33 507 70 121 62 596 21 475 60	145 37 67 96 103 19 225 28 134 18	1,686 96 822 55 199 87 257 03 5,092 50	.....	..... 707 34 802 16 621 86 929 35 1,740 64	..... 1,456 14 706 98 919 78 912 76 1,069 28	..... 812 88 447 82 161 52 44 72 465 24	..... 945 52 183 28 480 70 2,168 04 1,044 91	.....
87 65 102 17	564 50 810 00	116 19 79 62	91 35	169 46 113 28	.....	..... 47 50 983 33 3,480 80 6,598 46 1,878 64	..... 413 79 528 30 7 30 2,777 58 1,329 40	..... 180 00 153 98 165 00 2,768 15 356 77	..... ..... 133 74 120 30 1,377 79 766 42	.....
240 46 288 08	4,811 46	3,124 51 337 64	1,296 74 388 51	5,925 42 684 67 .....	.....	..... 379 08 515 65	..... 155 41 297 55	..... 43 18 187 90 266 49	..... 666 37 1,339 22	.....
\$2,384 29	\$14,913 33	\$8,429 02	\$4,805 75	\$18,572 95	\$121,435 45	\$21,860 72	\$15,081 67	\$7,692 98	\$12,775 71	\$57,411 08
\$756 00 1,781 73	\$1,455 08 966 85	1,766 62	\$2,473 21	{ 6,637 46 1,305 18	.....	\$2,904 33	\$2,037 73 195 80	{ \$4,232 05	{ \$2,640 15 133 11	.....
\$2,537 73	\$2,421 93	\$1,766 62	\$2,473 21	\$7,942 64	\$36,660 15	\$2,904 33	\$2,233 53	\$4,232 05	\$2,773 26	\$12,143 17

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA OF INMATES.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Gross maintenance for nine months	\$121 04	\$115 42	\$125 72	\$128 88	\$121 81
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	125 88	111 09	141 07	130 54	126 12
Clothing for nine months	3 59	2 63	2 55	3 13	3 17
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	3 41	2 89	3 27	2 86	3 21
Repairs for nine months	5 44	8 28	13 16	5 83	7 36
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	4 52		11 12	12 41	5 79
Net maintenance for nine months	112 01	104 51	110 01	119 92	111 28
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	117 95	108 20	126 68	115 27	117 12
Total administration for nine months	43 08	50 24	50 06	55 23	47 18
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	43 19	51 82	56 05	52 82	48 16
Tuition for nine months					
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year					
Personal attendance for nine months	19 16	20 44	22 23	18 52	19 83
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	19 35	19 99	24 33	17 51	19 98
Domestic and other help for nine months	16 38	19 92	17 60	23 34	18 21
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	16 48	21 46	20 17	21 87	18 74
Total subsistence (per capita of persons boarded) for nine months	36 00	26 10	25 99	35 65	32 28
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	35 32	25 16	30 04	32 27	32 11
Cost of meats, fish, etc., (per capita of persons boarded) for nine months	13 41	10 87	9 68	16 56	
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	13 16	10 18	11 36	13 94	
Ditto butter, eggs and poultry, ditto for nine months	4 33	5 46	5 15	6 52	
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	4 23	5 43	5 49	4 71	
Ditto breadstuffs and vegetables, ditto for nine months	5 79	5 16	5 99	4 33	
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	5 51	4 40	5 09	4 60	
Ditto fruits and canned goods, ditto for nine months	2 59	92	1 20	66	
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	2 44	1 24	1 70	80	
Ditto tea, coffee and sugar, ditto for nine months	6 32	3 07	2 99	3 77	
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	6 47	3 33	4 96	4 49	
Ditto milk, ditto for nine months	2 73	*	*	2 91	
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	2 75		15	2 69	
Ditto all other food supplies, ditto for nine months	83	62	1 00	91	
Same for corresponding nine months of preceding year	76	58	1 27	1 04	
Cost of each day's board furnished for nine months	.132	.096	.095	.13	.118
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1896	.121	.092	.109	.118	.117
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1895	.129	.103	.103	.121	.128
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1894	.145	.123	.117	.134	.138
Same for nine months ending July 31, 1893	.15	.132	.14	.133	.156

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR SUNDRY ARTICLES OF SUBSIST-

Flour, per barrel	\$4 25	\$4 44 ⁵ / ₁₆	\$2 20 ¹ / ₂	\$4 44	
Fresh beef, per 100 pounds	5 72	6 28 ⁵ / ₁₆	6 77 ¹ / ₂	7 00	
Ham, per pound	08 ⁵ / ₁₆	09 ¹ / ₁₆	06	11 ¹ / ₂	
Pickled pork, per pound					
Potatoes, per bushel	24 ¹ / ₂	21 ¹ / ₂	25	20	
Beans, per bushel	78	1 11	82		
Butter, per pound	09 ⁵ / ₁₆	12 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ³ / ₈	10 ³ / ₈	
Milk, per gallon	12		*	12 ¹ / ₂	
Tea, per pound	27	15 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	25	
Coffee, per pound	17 ⁵ / ₁₆	16 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	
Sugar, per 100 pounds	4 91	4 55	4 38 ¹ / ₂	4 50	
Ice, per ton	1 39			3 33	

INSTITUTIONS.						CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.				
Soldiers' Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institute for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions. †	State Prison.	Reformatory for Men.	Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.	Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
\$35 92	\$125 20	\$157 60	\$190 19	\$132 73	\$127 77	\$86 14	\$86 69	\$129 06	\$85 43	\$90 46
.....	122 31	166 86	168 23	133 53	130 44	86 39	77 78	143 02	86 60	88 73
94	15 19	4 94	23	5 99	5 00	4 92	8 37	9 96	8 58	7 85
.....	14 66	5 25	27	6 37	5 10	4 20	5 56	12 37	8 04	6 23
7 35	4 45	5 85	20 37	14 67	8 13	3 23	2 70	16 84	5 15	4 83
.....	3 20	9 86	10	12 36	6 32	5 41	5 39	3 33	6 03	5 34
27 63	105 56	146 80	169 59	112 08	114 64	77 99	75 62	102 26	71 70	77 78
.....	.....	151 75	167 86	114 80	119 02	76 78	66 83	127 32	72 53	77 16
8 66	37 92	88 55	94 63	51 40	50 69	31 28	28 51	39 80	29 48	30 84
.....	33 55	91 11	96 03	50 57	50 83	34 24	25 89	48 84	27 70	31 35
.....	13 36	52 54	35 83	9 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12 93	54 23	35 35	8 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 22	4 75	3 95	15 01	.....	Guards.	Guards.	21 47	19 72	.....
.....	5 84	4 59	3 81	14 63	.....	23 05	22 07	21 90	12 56	.....
7 13	11 90	20 16	33 97	18 17	.....	27 41	18 13	.....	.....	.....
.....	8 57	20 60	34 64	18 43	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 45	34 59	26 62	27 45	22 69	30 94	22 08	28 16	24 96	17 12	23 25
.....	37 21	27 37	28 26	20 98	31 09	22 95	24 91	30 51	17 77	23 21
2 92	12 01	9 79	9 65	5 75	.....	7 62	14 00	6 41	6 33	.....
.....	10 80	10 29	9 26	5 05	.....	8 87	13 15	7 89	6 44	.....
1 44	5 88	5 75	6 38	2 94	.....	2 06	88	1 81	84	.....
.....	7 94	5 89	6 78	3 07	.....	1 21	39	2 01	79	.....
2 48	5 58	4 75	3 22	6 97	.....	7 82	9 54	6 52	6 79	.....
.....	3 87	4 54	2 96	4 88	.....	6 64	8 06	6 65	5 62	.....
85	4 81	2 68	2 05	2 08	.....	1 56	1 00	3 41	89	.....
.....	5 89	2 66	2 29	2 58	.....	1 56	65	4 38	88	.....
1 59	4 68	3 04	2 44	2 98	.....	2 36	2 10	3 05	1 38	.....
.....	5 22	3 36	3 05	3 62	.....	2 16	1 59	4 31	2 83	.....
74	.....	.....	2 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 46	*	.....
*	*	*	2 62	*	.....	.....	28	3 18	.....	.....
43	1 63	59	1 40	1 96	.....	66	64	1 30	89	.....
.....	3 49	64	1 30	1 77	.....	2 51	79	2 09	1 22	.....
.072	.126	.091	.10	.083	.113	.081	.103	.091	.063	.085
.....	.157	.099	.103	.077	.115	.084	.09	.111	.064	.084
.....	.158	.11	.133	.093	.126	.107	.104	.122	.076	.102
.....	.159	.118	.139	.096	.136	.093	.095	.13	.078	.107
.....	.152	.167	.17	.107	.151	.122	.104	.11	.085	.107

ENCE DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1897.

\$4 32½	{ Cwt. \$2 50	\$3 66		{ Cwt. \$2 10		\$4 37	\$4 18½	\$4 17	\$4 03	
5 50	\$2 00	5 03	\$7 08½	5 74½	.....	4 10	5 00	4 00	6 23½	.....
09½	10 ½	12.2	10½	.....	.....	10½	11½	10½	11½	.....
04½	06	08½	08½	.....	.....	03½	.....	Bbl. 9 75	06½	.....
32	27.3	29½	29½	23	.....	25	27½	27½	23½	.....
95	86½	98.7	80	90	.....	83	90	87½	.....	.....
.....	11.9	19	19	10	.....	08½	08	17½	13½	.....
11½	18½	17.9	13½	30	.....	16	12½	12½	.....	.....
18	42½	30	30	19½	.....	12	08½	25	38	.....
12½	18½	17.6	25	4 25½	.....	4 64	3 66	4 20	4 44½	.....
.....	.....	4 30	.....	4½	.....	.....	4 30	2 50	.....	.....

** All statistics referring to the Soldiers' Home in this Bulletin cover a period of but three months.

† The totals under this head do not include statistics of the Soldiers' Home.

* Produced on institution farm.

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